PILSENER BEER.
BECK & Co., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).
The Lightest, Purest, and most Wholesome in the Market.
Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen quarts.
Rs. 31 per case of 8 doz. pints.
N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY BECK & Co." are on the label, without which none are from this celebrated Brewery.
GLADE & Co., BOMBAY,
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,320—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, MAY 30, 1888.

MAY 1888.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central Southern, & Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed and published at the "*Bombay Gazette*" Steam Press.
PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

VARIOUS improvements having been made for the greater convenience and comfort of passengers travelling in *the second saloon*, special attention is called to *the advantageous terms* on which *excellent commodation* to and from Europe can now be obtained.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

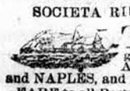
	Vessels	Tons	H. P.	Captain.	Tuesday.
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell.	5th June
B.L.	KAISAR-I-HIND	4023	700	R. Haselwood	12th ,,
†	ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	19th ,,
B. L.	CLYDE	4124	800	W. H. Mudie	26th ,,
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	3rd July.
B.L.	GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	10th ,,
†	ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	17th ,,
B.L.	SUTLEJ	4789	800	W. D. Worcester	24th ,,
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	31st ,,
B.L.	SHANNON	4189	800	C. R. Edwards	7th ,,
†	ASSAM	3038	500	G.W.F. Browne	14th ,,
B.L.	THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	21st ,,

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.
Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.
The Company also issue return tickets to Brindisi including railway fares to London and back *via* Taranto, Naples, Rome, and Genoa.
A steam-barge leaves the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Steamers will be despatched as above on (or about) :—
June 1st, 15th & 29th and July 13th and 27th.
And fortnightly thereafter.
For further particulars apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 28th May, 1888.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.
FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third class respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE.

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	1st June	20th July.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	20th June	10th August.
D. BALDINNO	5,000	800	10th July	1st Sept.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *viz* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European servants and native ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100 respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BORMIDA	on the 2nd June 1888.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars egarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 2nd May, 1888.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
AMPHITRITE	L. Lemesich	4,600	650	1st June.
BERENICE	E. Perini	3,500	550	7th June.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.
RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 18th. inst., BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail. 1888.
MEDUSA	A. Sbutega	3,503	550	14th June.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to
O. VON HOFFER.
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 2nd May, 1888.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE favourite passenger Steamer CITY of CARTHAGE, 2,650 tons, Captain W. M. GREIVE, will sail from Bombay for Liverpool on or about 2nd June. This steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, two berth cabins (on deck), baths, punkahs, and every comfort for first-class passengers. No others carried. Crew entirely European.
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 12th May, 1888.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY. FOR 1888.

Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1888 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the immense progress made by the city in recent years.
The new buildings, which have added in the course of the year just closed over sixteen lakhs to the value of the property on the books of the Municipal Corporation for assessment purposes, are in themselves striking evidence of the continuous growth of Bombay.
While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide now gives for the first time a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations.
The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

Agents for Maclean's Guide to Bombay
Messrs. COOPER, MADON AND Co.,
Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona.
DOSSABHOY CURSETJEE BHOWNUGREE,
Bhownugree Street, Surat.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.
S.S. "COMMILLA," 867 tons, on FRIDAY, 1st June, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S.S. "PURULIA," 1,536 tons, at (11 a.m. on 3rd June after arrival of Outward English Mails), calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S.S. "ETHIOPIA," 2,032 tons, on SATURDAY, 2nd June, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.
THE S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on MONDAY, 11th June, at noon.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.
S.S. "KANGRA," 1,978 tons, on or about FRIDAY, the 8th June, at noon.

FOR MORMUGAO AND BACK TO BOMBAY, CALLING AT INTERMEDIATE PORTS.
THE S.S. "COCONADA," 862 tons, will leave Bombay for Mormugao every WEDNESDAY, at noon, and MORMUGAO every SATURDAY, at 7 p.m., or, on arrival of the passenger train, and the s. s. Busheer, 732 tons, will leave the same port every SATURDAY and TUESDAY, respectively.
BOMBAY to MORMUGAO First Class Rs. 15 0
Do. Second Class ,, 7 8
Do. Deck without diet ,, 3 0
Further particulars can be had on application to the undersigned.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, 29th May, 1888. Agents.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, returning *via* Melbourne, Sydney, Brisbane, and Port Darwin, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand, with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

Steamer.	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
BHUNDARA	2,200	On or about 30th June 1888.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 19th March, 1888. Agents.

THE s.s. "CHELYDRA" has ARRIVED from ANTWERP and LONDON, and is DISCHARGING in the PRINCE'S DOCK.
CONSIGNEES are requested to present their BILLS OF LADING for our countersignature and to TAKE DELIVERY of their Goods without delay.
Matches, Oil, Acids, and other inflammable articles must be removed as they are landed, failing which, they will be exposed at Consignees' risk, and subject removal to the Combustible Shed at their expense.
Unless boats are sent alongside without delay to take delivery of packages exceeding in weight 30 cwts., they will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the Consignees.
Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by Steamer's Surveyor before the goods are removed from the landing shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibility in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.
The Steamer's Surveyor will attend every morning to survey damages, &c.
BEYTS, CRAIG & Co.,
Bombay, 28th May, 1888. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WIDE-MOUTH DRYING BOTTLES.

FOR preserving Articles from damp during the Rainy Season.
They afford the means of keeping Cigars, Cheroots, Tobacco, &c., in perfectly good condition.

Size	1	2	3	4	10	litres.
Rs.	2-8,	3-8,	4-12,	5-8,	10-0	each.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PEPPER MILLS.

A MOST USEFUL ADDITION TO THE BREAKFAST TABLE.
THE "CHURN" SHAPE MILL, in best quality British Oak, highly polished, with neat Electro-Plated bands.
Rs. 7-8, each.
THE "DISTRICT" MILL, in best quality Hard White Nickel, a very strong article for Shikaries, &c
Rs. 9-0.
THE "PRINCESS" MILL, in Finest Crystal, mounted in best quality Electro-Plate.
From Rs. 16-0 to Rs. 22-8, each.
THE "PRINCESS" MILL, in Finest Crystal, mounted in Sterling Silver, "Hall Marked."
Rs. 36, each.
And a variety of different patterns, with wooden bodies, &c.
At Rs. 2-8, each.
TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS AND CHEROOTS.

NEW SEASON'S TOBACCO.

THE WONDERFUL QUALITY of the NEW SEASON'S CROP—there has been nothing like it since 1872—is indicated by present stocks.

First supplies just opened out.

Trial respectfully solicited.

DAWSON'S PRIME.
THOMPSON'S PRIME.
HAVANNAHS No. 2.
HAVANNAHS No. 3.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

COLLECTION of LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price Rs. 5 interleaved Rs. 6.

CROCKERY.

IN submitting this List of Crockery, TREACHER & Co., Limited, would draw special attention to the fact that the Ware can be supplied in complete sets, or in separate parts, to suit the convenience of the purchaser. Customers may thus replace broken pieces, or increase the set at any time :—

	Plain White.	Entwine.	Green Line.	Wreath and Blue Line.	Maroon.	Peach Blow.	Bird on Almond Plate.	Bird on Almond Gilt.	Gilt Line.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Meat Plates ..... per doz.	3 4	3 8	4 12	5 0	5 4	5 12	6 0	8 8	9 0
Soup ,, ... ,,	3 4	3 8	4 12	5 0	5 4	5 12	6 0	8 8	9 0
Pudding,, ... ,,	2 4	2 12	4 4	4 8	4 4	4 10	4 8	7 12	8 0
Cheese ,, ... ,,	1 14	2 2	3 4	3 8	3 4	3 12	4 8	5 12	6 0
18" With Gravy Dish... each	5 8	5 12	7 4	8 0	7 8	8 4	8 8	13 12	15 4
20" Flat ,, ... ,,	4 8	...	6 4	...	6 4	...	...	...	11 8
18" ,, ,, ... ,,	3 4	3 8	4 4	4 8	4 8	4 12	5 8	8 8	9 4
16" ,, ,, ... ,,	2 4	2 8	3 4	3 8	3 8	3 12	4 8	5 12	6 4
14" ,, ,, ... ,,	1 6	1 10	2 4	2 8	2 8	2 12	3 4	4 8	4 10
12" ,, ,, ...per pair	2 0	2 8	3 4	3 8	3 8	3 12	4 8	5 12	6 4
10" ,, ,, ... ,,	1 14	2 0	2 8	2 12	2 8	2 12	3 4	4 8	4 10
16" Fishdrawer ..... each	2 4	2 8	3 4	3 8	4 4	4 10	5 0	5 8	5 12
9" Pie Dish ..... ,,	0 12	0 14	1 0	1 4	1 4	1 8	1 10	2 8	1 12
11" ,, ... ,,	1 2	1 4	1 8	1 12	1 12	2 0	2 2	3 4	2 6
Soup Tureen	7 0	7 0	8 8	9 4	9 0	9 12	10 8	18 12	19 8
Sauce Tureen ..... per pair	3 4	5 0	4 12	5 0	5 0	5 8	6 8	12 8	13 12
Vegetable Dishes ..... ,,	4 4	5 8	5 8	6 0	6 0	6 8	7 0	16 0	17 0
Side Dishes ..... ,,	13 0	13 12	16 0	17 8	18 0	19 8	19 0	30 0	31 0
Salad Bowl ..... each	2 4	2 12	2 2	3 0	3 0	3 8	3 12	6 8	7 12
Hot Water Plates ..... per doz.	22 0	...	24 0	26 0	26 0	...	29 0	39 0	36 0
Covered Chese Dishes... each	6 8	6 8	7 8	8 0	8 0	8 12	9 4	13 4	14 12
Cheese Dish, no Cover.. ,,	2 12	3 0	2 12	3 0	2 12	3 0	3 4	5 8	5 12
Salad Plates ..... per doz.	...	...	...	8 12	...	...	...	...	8 12
Steak Dishes ..... each	...	...	...	9 12	...	...	9 12	...	15 4
Tripartite dish ..... ,,	5 0	5 4	6 0	6 8	6 8	7 0	8 4	6 8	11 0

BRAKFAST SERVICE.

	Plain White.	Green and Maroon Line.	Blue Line & Wreath.	Oriental Blow.	Gilt Line.	Bird on Almond Gilt.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	R. a.
Breakfast Cups and Saucers ..... per ½ doz.	5 0	5 4	5 12	5 12	6 14	9 4
Coffee or Tea ,, ... ,,	3 0	3 8	3 12	3 12	4 8	6 4
Plates ..... ,,	3 0	3 8	3 12	3 12	4 12	6 4
Slop Basin ..... each	1 2	1 0	1 2	1 2	1 6	1 10
Sugar ..... ,,	1 10	2 0	2 4	2 4	2 4	1 6
Cream Jug ..... ,,	1 2	0 14	1 0	1 0	1 6	1 6
Milk ..... ,,	1 6	1 4	1 6	1 6	2 0	2 0
10" dish ..... ,,	2 8	2 0	2 4	2 4	3 0	3 12
12" dish ..... ,,	3 0	2 8	2 12	2 12	3 12	5 4
Butter Pot ..... ,,	2 12	2 8	2 12	2 12	3 0	3 12
Toast Rack ..... ,,	2 12	3 0	3 4	3 4	3 0	3 12
Cake Plates ..... pair	2 4	2 0	2 4	2 4	2 8	3 12
Egg Stands and 6 cups ..... each	6 8	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 12	10 8
Covered Muffin Plates ..... ,,	2 12	2 8	2 12	2 12	3 0	3 12

CHAMBER SERVICES.

	Blue and Wreath.	Peach Blow and Bird on Almond.	Gilt Line.	White.	Entwine.	Green Line	Maroon.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Ewer and Basin ..... set	6 0	6 4	7 14	4 8	5 0	5 8	5 12
Comode ..... each	3 0	3 4	4 0	2 4	2 8	2 12	3 0
Soap Dish ..... ,,	2 0	2 2	2 12	1 6	1 6	1 12	1 14
Brush Tray ..... ,,	2 0	2 2	2 12	1 6	1 6	1 12	1 14
Sponge Tray ..... ,,	2 12	3 0	4 0	2 0	2 4	2 8	2 8
Powder Box ..... ,,	0 14	1 0	1 6	0 14	0 14	0 12	0 12
Slop Jar ..... ,,	11 4	12 0	15 8	10 0	10 0	10 4	11 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,

FURNISHERS TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR AND H. R. H. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CHOLERA REMEDIES.

THE following REMEDIES for CHOLERA and DIARRHŒA are all of tried efficacy and now used throughout India :—

KEMP & Co.'s CHOLERA TINCTURE, thoroughly trustworthy, and of small compass. Extensively used by Native Governments and Municipalities.
Per phial, Re. 1 and Re. 1-12.
KEMP & Co.'s CHOLERA MIXTURE. Also very trustworthy and extensively used.
Per phial, Re. 1.
RUBINI'S ESSENCE OF CAMPHOR.
Per phial, Re. 1.
DR. LEITH'S CHOLERA MIXTURE, WITH OPIUM.
Pints, Re. 1-4. Quarts, Rs. 2-4.
DR. LEITH'S CHOLERA MIXTURE, WITHOUT OPIUM.
Pints, Re. 1. Quarts, Re. 1-8.
CHOLERA PILLS,
as supplied to Troops by Government.
Per phial, Re. 1.
DR. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.
Per phial, 12 annas, Re. 1-8, and Rs. 3.

All the above are supplied per dozen at wholesale rates.

DISINFECTANTS.
MACDOUGALL'S CARBOLIC POWDER AND LIQUID.
CONDY'S DISINFECTING FLUID.
SIR W. BURNETT'S DISINFECTING FLUID.
SOLUBLE PHENYLE, SOLUBLE CRESOL SANITAS.

KEMP & CO., LD.,

SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

BLANDY'S PURE MADEIRAS.

MADEIRAS are fast regaining their old time popularity ! !
MADEIRAS being rich in fruit salts are known to be most digestible Wines ! !
MADEIRAS are recommended by the Faculty for therapeutic purposes ! !

BLANDY'S MADEIRAS :

"VERY SUPERIOR."	Rs. 20 0	"LONDON PARTICULARS."	Rs. 30
"PALE DRY."	,, 22 0	"RICH OLD BOAL."	,, 38 8
"SPECIALLY SELECTED."	,, 24 0	"VERY DRY OLD SERCIAL."	,, 43 0
"EAST INDIA."	,, 30 0	"GRAND OLD CAMA DE LOBOS." ...	,, 50 0

SAMPLE BOTTLES FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.

Full particulars, Prices, and Terms from
R. RAMCHANDRA AND CO., Apollo House, Fort, Bombay,
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

PILSENER BEER
KAISER BREWERY.

BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).
THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.
First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.
Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen pints.
N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY BECK & Co." are on the labels without which none are from this celebrated Brewery.
OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.

GLADE & CO., BOMBAY.

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE COMRIGAR, SUB-AGENT.
Up-country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and discount to the Trade.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.

WATCH MANUFACTURERS
AND
WHOLESALE WATCH SUPPLIERS
OFFER NOW THE WHOLE STOCK OF THEIR
NON-KEYLESS WATCHES
REDUCTION OF 20 PER CENT.

N.B.—At a Meeting of the Directors of the above Company, on the 22nd March, it was resolved that the stock of their Key-winding Gold and Silver Watches should be offered to the Public at a reduction of 20 per cent. with the exception of their McCabe's Gold Watches, on which they allow 10 per cent. only.
This concession will, no doubt, induce intending Purchasers to obtain a good Watch at a very low price.
To Mofussil Constituents—we shall be glad to send a few Watches to select from on being informed of the approximate value.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.

WATCH MANUFACTURERS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

HOT WEATHER HOSIERY
SEASON 1888.

WE have OUR NEW SPECIAL PRODUCTIONS now to hand, comprising the following :—

VESTS.

	Rs. a.	
India Gauze	15 0	per ½ doz.
Gauze Merino	from 24 0	,,
Summer Merino	,, 27 0	,,
Anglo-India Gauze, Silk and Wool (Luxurious Wear)	from 39 0	,,
Pure Llama Wool, strongly recommended, and very cool	from 45 0	,,
Lace Balbriggan	,, 24 0	,,

PANTS AND DRAWERS.

India Gauze Pants	from 16 8	,,
Gauze Merino, spliced seats	from 36 0	,,

	Rs. a.	
Summer Merino spliced seats	from 39 0	per ½ doz.
Gauze Merino Trunk Drawers, double seats	from 42 0	,,
Anglo-India Gauze (Silk and Wool), ...	from 42 0	,,
Pure Llama Wool	,, 48 0	,,
Brown Dressed Cotton Pants, spliced seats	from 27 0	,,

Also a splendid selection of Balbriggan and Merino, ½ Hose in the most fashionable and approved designs, specially made and adapted for the Indian climate, from Rs. 18 per dozen.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD,

GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY, POONA, AND SECUNDERABAD.

HAMILTON AND CO.,
WATCH & CLOCK MAKERS,
CHURCH GATE STREET CORNER,
BOMBAY.

THE "CROWN."
SILVER KEYLESS WATCH
FOR GENTLEMEN.

THIS WATCH has been specially designed by us to meet the wishes of Customers desiring a good reliable Time-keeper, not easily thrown out of order, moderate in price, and yet ENTIRELY OF ENGLISH MANUFACTURE. THE "CROWN" WATCH fulfils all these requirements, and are recommended as good, sound English work, well able to withstand the exigencies of Indian Wear.
PRICES.—Silver Open Face. ... .Rs. 112 cash.
Silver Hunting Case ... ...Rs. 122 cash.
Silver Demi-Hunting Case .. .. Rs. 135 cash.

THE "OFFICE" WATCH.

A good Sterling Silver Keyless Watch, thoroughly Serviceable for every-day wear. Fully guaranteed.
PRICES.—Silver Open Face. ... .Rs. 28 cash.
Silver Hunting Case ... ... Rs. 36 cash.
Silver Demi-Hunting Case .. ..Rs. 38 cash.

HAMILTON AND CO.,
BOMBAY.

MASONIC OUTFITTERS AND JEWELLERS.

THORPE AND CO.,

HAVE always on hand a large supply of MASONIC CLOTHING of the best quality, at reasonable prices (for cash), viz :—

"APRONS."

	Rs.	As.
Master Masons Aprons, English Constitution, Blue	16	0
Do do Scotch Constitution, Red	17	0
Leather Cases for the above ... ... Rs. 4 0 to	7	8
Mark Masters Aprons	16	0
Excellent Masters	16	0
Royal Arch Companions, Apron and Sash	33	0
Do Principal's, Apron and Sash	36	0
Leather Case for do ... ... Rs. 4 8 to	7	8

JEWELS.

Master Masons Silver Square and Compass	15	8
Master Masons, Locket size, Silver Gilt	35	0
Master Masons, Silver with Crystals	28	0
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GREAT SUCCESS! GREAT SUCCESS!!
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SHAKESPEREAN DRAMATIC, OPERATIC,
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TO-NIGHT, WEDNESDAY, 30TH MAY, 1888.
GRAND MILITARY COMMAND NIGHT.
Under the distinguished Patronage and in the presence of BRIGADIER-GENERAL LATOUCHE, COLONEL BEVILLE, and OFFICERS COMMANDING the BOMBAY GARRISON.
LAST NIGHT OF THE
PANTOMIME, SLEEPING BEAUTY.
BY A. L. MASSA, ESQ.
During the Comic Scenes,
S. GODFREY, ESQ.,
Has kindly consented to give some sketches of Bengali manners and customs.
This Pantomime ran for 51 NIGHTS IN CALCUTTA.
PRICES AS USUAL.
Navy, Military, and Volunteers in uniform Half Price to Stalls and Pit only. Box Office open at Soundy & Co., where Plan can be seen and Seats secured. Doors open at 8-30 p.m. Overture at 9 p.m.

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SAFES, BOXES, LOCKS, & PADLOCKS.
All sizes and description.

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ESTABLISHED 1847.

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FRAMJEE SORABJEE BHOWNUGGREE.
Bombay, 29th May, 1888.

THE GORDON SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIRST DIVIDEND of Rupees Twenty per Share for the 15 months ended 31st December, 1887, will be paid on and after WEDNESDAY, the 6th June, 1888, between 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 2nd June, 1888, on production of their Share Certificates.
By Order of the Directors,
For the Gordon Spinning & Manufg. Co., Ld.,
D. M. PETIT SONS & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 29th May, 1888.

THE CYCLOSTYLE.
(GERSTETNER'S PATENT.)
TO BE SOLD.

A SMALL Consignment of CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's Patent), complete with ink, roller, inking board, pencil, and a supply of prepared paper, in case. Size of slab: 8¼ inches by 6 inches. Will print two pages of note paper at one time.
PRICE, Rs. 15 EACH.
Apply *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office,
ALBERT BUILDINGS.

THE VICTORIA MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given than an ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 6, Hornby Row, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th proximo, at 4 p.m., to transact the following business:—
1. To receive and adopt the Audited Balance Sheets and Profit and Loss Accounts for the two half years ended respectively the 30th June and 31st December, 1887, and the Directors' Report for the same period.
2. To elect a Director in place of one who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint two Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
4. To transact any other business that may be brought before the Meeting by the Chairman.
By Order of the Board,
For the Victoria Manufacturing Company, Ld.,
C. & F. DINSHAWJEE,
Agents.
Bombay, 28th May, 188.

THE WATERBURY is worn by Princes, because it is a good time-keeper.
Prince Albert Victor of Wales,
Prince William of Prussia,
Crown Prince of Denmark,
The Sultan of Morocco, and the
First Prince of Travancore.
are carrying and praising Waterburys.

THE WATERBURY is worn by Soldiers, from Generals to Privates, because it will stand the hard wear and rough usage of a campaign and is a standing lesson on the importance of regularity, perfect action, absolute precision, neatness, and uniformity.

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HE WATERBURY is worn by Scientists who appreciate its excellent qualities as a time-keeper and have tested its reliability:—Professor Jamieson, M. A., C. E., F. R. S. E., Glasgow, Professor Thos. A. Edison, the famous Electrician, and many others are wearers of Waterburys and report in the highest terms.

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THE WATERBURY is worn by Everyone who prefers a useful time-keeper, cheap and accurate, that can always be repaired for a nominal sum, to a showy useless watch, costly or impossible to set right.

THE WATERBURY WATCH
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KEYLESS, DURABLE, RELIABLE,
ACCURATE TIME-KEEPER.
Price, Rs. 8-8. Price, Rs. 8-8.
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Repaired for ONE RUPEE or less
AT
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It may be obtained from dealers in all parts of the country, from SOUNDY & Co., Ld., from the office of the Company, Meadows Street, Bombay, or if order is sent by post to

WATERBURY, BOMBAY,
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WATERBURY ALLAHABAD.

A perfect watch, timed to the minute and packed in Satin-lined box, will be sent you by next mail by V. P. or Parcel Post.
Postage will be paid by the Company.

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The Company will pay the next of kin of any wearer of a Waterbury Watch, who may be killed (while a passenger) in an accident on any Indian Railway during 1888, the sum of One Thousand Rupees.

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MEADOWS STREET, BOMBAY,
BRANCH DEPOTS AT
10A, OLD COURT HOUSE STREET,
CALCUTTA,
AND
JOHNSTONEGUNGE, ALLAHABAD.

NOTICES.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act 1882, and in the matter of the PERSEVERANCE FLOUR MILL and IRON FOUNDRY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Creditors of the above named Company are required, on or before the 9th day of July next, to send their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their solicitors, if any, to the undersigned, SITTARAM GOPINATHJI, the Liquidator of the said Company, at the registered office of the Company, No. 22, Church Gate Street, within the Fort of Bombay, and, if so required, by notice in writing from the said Liquidator, or by their solicitors to come in and prove their said debts or claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.—Dated this 22nd day of May, 1888.
SITTARAM GOPINATHJI,
Liquidator.

ESTATE OF GOVINDJEE TULSIDAS, OF BOMBAY HINDU, DECEASED.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons being creditors of or otherwise having any claims upon or against the estate of GOVINDJEE TULSIDAS, formerly of Jafferabad, but late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, deceased (who died at Bombay aforesaid on or about the 31st day of October, 1886, and probate of whose last will and Testament was granted on the 17th day of April, 1888, applicable to the whole of the Bombay Presidency by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to MOOLJEE GEEGA and MUNCHERJEE MERWANJEE DADINA, the two surviving executors in the said will named according to the tenor thereof) are required on or before the 22nd day of June, next, to send to the undersigned at their office, at 27, Meadow Street, within the Fort of Bombay, in writing their names and addresses and the particulars of their claims upon or against the Estate of the said deceased, and notice is hereby given that on the expiration of such time the executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claim of which the said executors shall then have notice. All persons indebted to the deceased's Estate or having property of his in their hands, are hereby required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the said executors—Dated this 17th day of May, 1888.
PESTONJEE & RUSTIM,
Executors Solicitors.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII. of 1886, of the Legislative Council of India, entitled "The Trustees and Mortgagees Powers Act 1866." Notice is hereby given that all persons being creditors of or otherwise having any claims upon or against the estate of John Peter Hoare, late of No. 8, Prospect Street, Plymouth, in the County of Devon, an Engineer of H. M's. Steam-ship Investigator, European, deceased, who died at No. 8, Prospect Street, aforesaid, on the 17th day of June, 1887, and Letters of Administration with the Will annexed of whose property and credits were on the 16th day of May, 1888, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, to Augustus Ayshford Conroy and Richard Sneade Brown, of Bombay, attorneys of the said Court, and two of the constituted attorneys of William Martin Hoare and Jane Ann Stacey, the only executors named in the Will of the said deceased for their use and benefit, and limited until they or either of them shall obtain Probate granted to them, or either of them to have effect throughout the Bombay Presidency, are required to send to the undersigned solicitors for the said Augustus Ayshford Conroy and Richard Sneade Brown on their behalf at their office, in Apollo Road, within the Fort of Bombay, in writing their names and addresses and the particulars of their claims upon or against the estate of the said deceased, so as to reach the said office on or before the 15th day of July 1888, as after that date the said Augustus Ayshford Conroy and Richard Sneade Brown as such administrators will pay or remit the assets of the said deceased then in their hands to the said William Martin Hoare and Jane Ann Stacey as the persons thereto entitled, or will otherwise proceed to administer the said assets, having regard only to the claims of which the said administrators shall then have notice as aforesaid, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognised.—Dated this 22nd day of May, 1888.
HORE, CONROY, & BROWN.
Administrators Solicitors.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY, Co., Ld.
MISCELLANEOUS STORES AND STATIONERY. COUNTRY PRODUCE.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of "MISCELLANEOUS STORES" of COUNTRY PRODUCE and MANUFACTURE and "STATIONERY" during the year commencing July 1, 1888.
Tenders must be submitted on the printed forms of tenders' schedules, to be obtained from the Storekeeper, Hubli, in the case of "Miscellaneous Stores," and from the Auditor, Dharwar, in the case of "Stationery," on payment of annas 8 for each copy.
The Depots for which tenders are invited for "Miscellaneous Stores" are Poona, Hubli, and Bangalore, and intending tenderers are requested to name the Depot or Depots for which they require forms, when applying for them. All Stationery will have to be delivered at the Stationery Stores, Dharwar.
The Company's specification and the conditions under which contracts for the supply of Miscellaneous Stores will be let accompany each form of tenderers schedule. Any further information required can be obtained in the case of "Miscellaneous Stores" from the Storekeeper, Hubli and Bangalore, and in the case of "Stationery" from the Auditor, Dharwar.
The last date for receiving tenders, which should be addressed to the Agent and Chief Engineer, Dharwar, in a sealed cover superscribed "Tenders for the supply of Stores or Stationery," is SATURDAY, June 16, 1888.
The Agent and Chief Engineer does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.
J. G. LINDSAY, Col., R. E.
Agent and Chief Engineer.
Agent and Chief Engineer's Office, Dharwar, 16th May, 1888.

THE RUKHMABAI DEFENCE COMMITTEE.

HAVING for its objects—(*a*) the protection of Rukhmabai against the injustice and hardship which would be involved in her being imprisoned in execution of a decree pronounced by the High Court of Bombay in a suit brought against her by her husband for the restitution of conjugal rights, the case being one in which those "rights as a matter of fact have never yet been exercised.
And (*b*) The removal of the anomaly involved in punishing disobedience to a decree based on Hindoo Matrimonial law by the penalty of imprisonment,—it being a penalty which is entirely unknown to that law and is created by a British rule of Civil Procedure.
Subscriptions are urgently solicited for the objects set forth above and may be sent to the Undersigned or direct to the Bank of Bombay to the credit of the Rukhmabai Defence Fund.
JOHN FLEMING.
M. M. BHOWNAGGREE.
Hon. Secretaries
3, Church Gate Street, Fort.

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A Glasgow lady having a dress long since discarded on account of its faded appearance, was persuaded by a friend to try a packet of the celebrated DIAMOND DYES. To her surprise and delight, she found, after having dyed her dress, that she had a garment fully equal to new at the small cost of sixpence. Finding it so simple to use with such satisfactory results, she was induced to dye other articles—such as coats, stockings, ribbons, feathers, children's garments, &c.—and so she replenished the family wardrobe at a very slight expense. The economical housewife can save many pounds a year.
BY USING THE
DIAMOND DYES.
They are so simple a Child could use them.
Each packet will colour from one to 6 pounds of goods, according to depth of shade. All colours warranted fast and durable, and entirely different and superior to all other dyes. Black, Brown, Blue, Scarlet, Cardinal Red, Navy Blue, Seal Brown, Olive Green, Maroon, Magenta, and other dark and rich colours so much desired by all, but hitherto not obtainable of good quality, can now be procured by using the DIAMOND DYES, which are to be obtained of all chemists. Large sized packet, Sixpence. A beautiful Sample Card, showing thirty-six leading colours in cotton and wool goods, dyed with the DIAMOND DYES, and a book giving full instructions can be obained free of charge from any chemist. Proprietors WELLS & RICHARDSON COMPANY, Ld., 1 & 2, Australian Avenue, London, E. C. Wholesale Agents, TREACHER & Co., Ld., BOMBAY, POONAH, and BYCULLA.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.
CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.
CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.
CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.
CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.
From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralagia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."
CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.
Sold in bottles at 1s 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.
CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and imitation.
Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT,
Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London,

NOTICES.

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Price, Rs. 2, or interleaved for M. S. additions, Rs. 2-8. Postage, 2 annas extra.
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COOPER, MADON & Co., Booksellers.
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VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done

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GOLD MEDAL TEA.
TRADE MARK K T E IN A TRIANGL.

THE K T E TEAS, grown at an elevation of nearly 7,000 feet, reputed for their exquisite delicacy of flavour and aroma for which they have been awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas, and one first class certificate, are to be had from us in 1 lb. packets, and we respectfully solicit a trial from all who like a good cup of tea.

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JUST ARRIVED from England.—A Bran New MAIL PHAETON, with Lady's folding steps—suitable for One or Pair of Arabs or Walers, by Lewis Fulker of Salisbury.
Some Second-hand BROUGHAMS (single and double-seated) and VICTORIAS.
A Batch of neat and best quality, double and single HARNESSES, and Lady's and Gentleman's RIDING BRIDLES.
And a fresh supply of the best real MOCHA COFFEE.

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Best white Doeskin-seated Lady's SADDLE, complete, with improved Balance Strap and Victoria Iron; and best double Bridle complete.
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PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

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	Per 1 dos. quarts.	Per 2 dos. pints.
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Ernest Irroy's Carte d'Or	„ 53 0	56 0
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Good Old Red Port	Rs. 19 0	...
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Thistle Blend Whisky ***	Rs. 24	8
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	Per doz.	Per doz. pts.
Bass & Co's. Light Bitter Ale by		
Stone & Son	Rs. 6	4 6
Anton Dreher's Vienna Beer	„ 6 0	„ 4 0
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Vino Barbera	„ 14 0 ...

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French Vermouth	Rs. 15 0 —
Italian do. Finest	„ 18 0 ...
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Swiss Cheese in tins from 1bs. 29 to 34.	Rs. 0 11 per lb.

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These Two Medicines have now stood the test of 100 years trial, having been introduced to the public in the latter part of the last century.
They may be obtained of all Chemists, or of the Proprietors
BEACH & BARNICOTT, BRIDPORT, DORSET.
Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. *Postage extra.*

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Offices of the Corporation, Church-gate-street, Bombay, December 12, 1885.

DR. DE ROOS'
CONCENTRATED GUTTÆ
VITÆ OR VEGETABLE
LIFE DROPS.

THE alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the baser metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however, reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discovery in occult science—the result of deep research into the arcana of Nature's mysteries—which is here offered to the world; and the pleasing results of a quarter of a century, during which time this wonderful medicine has been tried in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most sanguine of the Inventor's hopes. Thousands of voluntary testimonials from grateful patients testify to the fact that from this remarkable tonic alone, new life has been imparted to numbers of debilitated individuals; and it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in full enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers—in thorough good health—who previously were confirmed hypochondriacs, had been given up by the faculty as incurable and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends.
This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Town Council, 3 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, Stanley's Company, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Wolviston (s), from Newport ; Surat (s), Aden ; Purulia (s), Busreh and Karachi ; and Peshwa (s), Calcutta.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Inchmaree (s), for Port Said ; Thames (s), London, &c. ; Aboona (s), Marseilles ; and Carlton (s), London.

ACCIDENT.—A Mahomedan sawyer, named Abbux Inchabux, employed at the Saw Mills at Tank Bunder, yesterday forenoon got four fingers of his right hand accidentally crushed in the machine. He was at once removed to the J. J. Hospital, where the fingers were amputated.

REPORTED THEFTS.—Aga Sha Sharook Sha, grandson of the late H. H. Aga Khan, residing in Love Lane, reported to the Police on Monday the theft of a gold watch and chain, a gold mohur, a gold pencil case and a diamond ring, valued at Rs. 523, which he had placed under his pillow before retiring to rest on Sunday night. He missed the property on the following morning.—Ramjee Narayen, living in old Hannooman Lane, reported the theft of a gold wristlet, valued at Rs. 90, from his box on Monday afternoon during his absence.

REFUSED THE WORKHOUSE.—A man, named Anatone, applied yesterday to Mr. Hamilton for admission to the workhouse. On his Worship inquiring who applicant was, the latter stated he had come down from Bengal where he had been employed on one of the railways. His father was a Circassian and his mother an Armenian. Mr. Hamilton : Then you cannot be admitted into the workhouse, as you are not a European. Anatone said that he came to Bombay to look for work or to get out of India. His Worship again pointed out that as he was not a European the authorities could not deport him, and that there was no alternative left him but to help himself as best he could.

DESERTERS CAPTURED AT KARACHI.—Five men, deserters from the King's Own Regiment stationed here, were captured very opportunely by the Customs Head Preventive Officer, Mr. Judd, last Wednesday morning. Information was given by the military authorities that two men had deserted from the above Regiment, and although a sharp look-out was kept they managed to evade the vigilance of the police. Early on Wednesday morning, Mr. Judd boarded the s. s. Hypatia as she was leaving harbour, and suspecting that the men may have stowed themselves away in the vessel, and wishing to satisfy himself, obtained permission from the Captain (which was very obligingly given, considering the vessel was under steam at the time) to make a search for the men. This was soon commenced, and resulted in three men being found, two in the coal bunks and one in a locker. They, however, did not prove to be those required, but on being questioned stated that they belonged to the above Regiment, and had only left barracks during the previous night. This was therefore quite an unexpected "take." On the search being resumed the two real delinquents were found stowed away under the vessel's bilges. Eventually the whole five men were marched to barracks, identified, and handed over to the military authorities. We cannot but therefore congratulate Mr. Judd on this exceedingly lucky capture, effected solely through his own exertions.—*Sind Gazette.*

EXECUTION AT RAJKOTE.—Kalekhan bin Subratikhan, a Mahomedan peon who ran amuk at Rajkote, on April 6th, killing ten persons, was executed on the 25th May. The *Kattywar Times* says :—"A vast number of people had assembled to witness the ghastly scene, and the police, both mounted and foot, experienced considerable difficulty in maintaining order. The difficulty was partially enhanced by the somewhat defiant attitude adopted by some of the regimental men congregated in front of the gallows, who refused to remove themselves at the bidding of the Superintendent of the Jail. The day being a Brigade holiday the men had mustered pretty strongly. The excitement that prevailed for a time was intense, and the station magistrate had no alternative but to send for the native officers of the regiment, who were fortunately at haud, and ask them to remove the men. This they did promptly. The prisoner had, on the 15th of April, filed an appeal to the Government of Bombay against the decision of the Chief Court, and on the 9th of May confirmation of the sentence was received. His health was good. When he entered the jail his weight was 142 lbs., and just before he was led to the gallows he weighed 140 lbs. At 7-50 the prisoner was led from his cell well pinioned. His attitude was very clam and submissive, muttering prayers all the while and salaaming to the crowd. He listened attentively to the death warrant which was read out by the acting jailor. He uttered not a word during the preparations for his execution, but kept on saying prayers loudly. His demeanour was very calm. When the knot was being adjusted he did not shudder at all and offered not the least resistance. At a signal given the bolt was removed and the sentence executed. Death was instantaneous : a little gasping and all over. The body was cut down after an hour and was then made over to his relations and caste-fellows. Dr. Moyer had remained up to the time the body was cut down. The last execution took place here in 1884."

DIVINE SERVICE.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

SERVICE will be held on board the s.s. City of Carthage, at 7-30, in the Prince's Dock. Captains, officers, engineers, seamen, and others are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted. Come and bring your friends.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE s.s. Thames, Capt. W. A. Seaton, sailed yesterday with the following additional Passengers :—

For London—Mr. Brock, Mr. Hichens, Miss Longridge, Capt. Parfitt, Mr. Graves. Mr. A. V. Rosi, Mr. H. Robertson, and Mr. Hellyar.
For Brindisi—Capt. B. Witherby.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

May 30.—Derby Day.
Town Council, 3 p.m.
June 4.—Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
„ 5.—Departure of M. S. Siam
„ 7.—Simla Races.
„ 12.—Departure of M. S. Kaisar-i-Hind.
„ 19.—Departure of M. S. Assam.
„ 26.—Departure of M. S. Clyde.
July 3.—Departure of M. S. Siam.
„ 10.—Departure of M. S. Ganges.
„ 24.—Bangalore Races.
„ 26.—Bangalore Races.
„ 28.—Bangalore Races.
„ 31.—Bangalore Races.
Aug. 7.—Poona Sky Races.
„ 9.—Poona Sky Races
„ 14.—Lucknow Sky Races.
„ 16.—Lucknow Sky Races.
„ 18.—Lucknow Sky Races.
„ 23.—Bombay Presidency Assault-at-Arms.
„ 24.—Bombay Presidency Assault-at-Arms.
„ 25.—Bombay Presidency Assault-at-Arms. Secunderabad Sky Races.
„ 28.—Secunderabad Sky Races.
„ 30.—Secunderabad Sky Races.
Sept. 1.—Secunderabad Sky Races.
„ 3.—Soldiers' Industrial Exhibition, Poona.
„ 20.—Poona Races.
„ 22.—Poona Races.
„ 25.—Poona Races.
„ 27.—Poona Races.
„ 29.—Poona Races.
Oct. 15.—Mysore Sky Races.
„ 17.—Mysore Sky Races.
„ 19.—Mysore Sky Races.
„ 30.—Lucknow Autumn Races.
Nov. 1.—Lucknow Autumn Races.
„ 3.—Lucknow Autumn Races.
„ 6.—Meerut Autumn Races.
„ 8.—Meerut Autumn Races.
„ 10.—Meerut Autumn Races.
„ 17.—Hyderabad Races. Sonepore Races.
„ 20.—Hyderabad Races. Sonepore Races.
„ 22.—Hyderabad Races. Sonepore Races.
„ 24.—Hyderabad Races.
Dec. 22.—Calcutta Races (First Meeting.)
„ 26.—Calcutta Races (First Meeting.)
„ 29.—Calcutta Races (First Meeting.)

THE MARWARREES AND IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT.

THE Marwarrees believe that nothing but evil will come of the abolition of imprisonment for debt, and in a petition to the Viceroy in Council they pray for the repeal of the Debtors' Act of 1888 or that it be modified and amended to meet their views. The following is the petition :—

The humble petition of the Marwadi community of Bombay, most respectfully sheweth,—

That you petitioners belong to the Marwadi community which is largely engaged in banking and money transactions of every description in the different parts of India, and in the course of their dealings they have very frequently to lend moneys to debtors on personal security. That the money lending transactions of the city of Bombay to the poorer classes of the population are almost entirely in the hands of your petitioners' community, and that in consequence they have frequently to resort to the Courts of Justice to enforce their claims, and that in the majority of cases the most effectual and indeed the only means to recover their money dues is by issuing a warrant of arrest against the debtors.

That your petitioners, in common, as they believe, with the bulk of their community throughout India, and in fact, in common with the majority of bankers, merchants, and other people having pecuniary transactions in India, have been much concerned at the passing of a recent enactment by your Excellency's Legislative Council, *viz.*, the Debtors' Act No. 6 of 1888, whereby imprisonment for debt is practically abolished throughout the Empire. Your Excellency's petitioners entirely disclaim an attitude of hostility or harshness against honest debtors who from unforeseen and sudden difficulties are unable to meet the claims of their creditors, but they submit that the enactment in question so far from relieving such honest debtors will, in the long run, affect their interests more oppressively while depriving their creditors of an effectual remedy for their just claims.

Your petitioners submit that all honest debtors who deserve to be released from their creditors are sufficiently protected by the provisions of the Insolvent Laws, and that any special provisions for the abolition of imprisonment in the Code of Civil Procedure are entirely unnecessary and mischievous.

That the abolition of imprisonment for debts will deprive creditors of their most effectual remedy is a proposition so obvious that it is entirely unnecessary to discuss it here. The records of the Courts of Justice throughout this Great Empire amply prove that while some honest debtors may be kept in jail from their inability to pay their debts, yet that a very large number of judgment debtors absolutely and obstinately set their creditors at defiance until and unless execution is actually issued against their person.

Your petitioners are, however, anxious to point out that this Act will be prejudicial not merely to the creditors but to the debtors themselves. In the first place it is impossible to believe that people belonging to the middle and lower classes will be able to obtain loans with the same facility after the passing of the Act as before when they have no security to offer. In the second place the fraud and dishonesty of some debtors will unquestionably deter monay-lenders from advancing moneys even to honest debtors. In the 3rd place the facility with which debtors may avoid their claims will tend to demoralize them, and thus encourage fraud and dishonesty. Fourthly, the trade and reputation of a large number of people will be injuriously affected by their inability to obtain loans which they could otherwise have obtained on their personal security without any difficulty.

In this connection your petitioners beg leave to point out that the Act is unfair to creditors who had already before its passing advanced moneys on the faith of the then existing Law. And that in all justice, it should have at least been provided that the provisions of the Act should not apply to any debts contracted before its becoming law.

Your petitioners beg also to point out that, though the Act professes to protect only honest debtors, yet in practice it will almost as a matter of certainty be applied to all debtors generally. For it is obvious that the burden of proving that the debtor has means and that he is dishonest will practically rest upon the creditors, who in the majority of cases can have no positive proof as to the actual means and property of their debtors. Again the practice of benami transactions prevails so extensively in India that it would be extremely difficult for a creditor to adduce positive proof that the particular property belongs to a debtor. In fact, your petitioners are firmly persuaded that if this Act continues in force benami purchases, which are common enough already, will become universal in order that the property may be protected from the reach of creditors. It is needless to point out to your Excellency that in regard to persons who really own property though the deeds may be standing in the names of their relatives or friends the abolition of imprisonment deprives the creditors of the only remedy they possess.

Further, your petitioners would submit that the abolition of imprisonment for debt in this country is far in advance of the ideas, needs, habits, and necessities of the people, and is merely a product of European thought and civilization entirely unsuited to the present condition of the country. But even granting that imprisonment does operate harshly against honest debtors still your petitioners would submit that it should not be abolished all at once, but that, the term of imprisonment might be reduced.

Further your petitioners would submit that the exemption of women from imprisonment should not be extended to prostitutes and other women of bad character, but should be confined to women of respectability who alone would consider themselves dishonored by going to gaol.

Under the circumstances hereinbefore stated your petitioners pray as follows :—

1st.—That the Debtors' Act No. VI. of 1888 should be repealed if not in its entirety at least so far as it affects claims and decrees already existing before its becoming Law.

2nd.—That in the event of your Excellency in Council in thinking it undesirable to repeal the Act in its entirety, it should at least be modified and amended in the particulars mentioned in this petition.

DACOITY IN KATHIAWAR.

DACOITY continues to be prevalent in some of the States in Kathiawar, and in many places there is no security of life or property. The authorities, however, appear to be sensible of the danger and are taking measures for dealing vigorously with the evil. Colonel J. Humfrey has the control of the operations for the suppression of dacoity in the Province, and it is announced that another European assistant is to be appointed to assist him. The recent visit of Mr. Haridas Viharidas, the Dewan of Junaghad, to Rajkote, is reported to have had some connection with this new proposal. Mr. Revashunker Ambashunker, Assistant Police Superintendent, Dhoraji Division, has succeeded in effecting the capture of a notorious dacoit, named Sindhi Moorat Rasut, who took a conspicuous part in the sack of the village of Chhtrasa of the Junaghad State. The *Kathiwar Times* says :—

This man was employed by the Gondal State as a police detective with a view to prevent dacoity and to trace the dacoits. He was allowed a gun and a sword, and for the last four months he was at Upleta, where the people were constantly uneasy on account of the frequent thefts which took place in the town, and which were attributed to this man. He lived by shikaring, and if any one remonstrated with him he would level his gun at him. He always defied the rightful authorities and committed robberies, and would absent himself from duty for a fortnight or a month. He had an accomplice in the person of a Sindhi Kassum, of the Keshod Pargana, with whom he paid unseemly visits to dwelling houses at night. The people were much alarmed, and no body could complain for fear of death when the Assistant Superintendent happened to reach there. The ringleader has been deprived of the weapons and sent to Colonel Rumfrey in chains, and is safe at present in the Gondal jail. The people of Upleta are very glad at having got rid of such an unwelcome guest.

The same paper publishes a report by its correspondent at Khambhalia in the Nagar State, of atrocious murders by dacoits :—

On the 11th instant four armed dacoits reached the village of Girambhadi (Jamnagar State), which is fourteen miles from that place and in the *Vadi* (outskirts) of the village, murdered with swords an Ayer and a Sindhi, and cut off the left ears of three other men. On entering the village they shot down another man with a gun. These four men were all *Baravatiahs*, and they are said to have been the notorious Raide Charun, (for whose apprehension the Jam Saheb has offered a reward of rupees ten thousand) Jesso, Petho, and another whose name is not known. The village pepole have been greatly distressed by these constant raids.

A CARD.—An IMPORTANT DISCOVERY is announced in the "Paris Figaro" of a valuable remedy for nervous debility, physical exhaustion, and kindred complaints. The discovery was made by a missionary in Old Mexico ; it saved him from a miserable existence and premature decay. The Rev. Joseph Holmes, Bloomsbury Mansions, Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C., will send the prescription, free of charge, on receipt of a self-addressed stamped envelope. Mention this paper.

ENGLISH DUTIES ON INDIAN SILVER-WARE.

IN a telegram from Simla, published in the *Bombay Gazette* on Monday, our Simla correspondent summarised the correspondence that has taken place between the Viceroy and the Home authorities relative to the duties in England on Indian silverware. The matter was first raised in a despatch from the Government of India to the Secretary of State, dated October, 1886. This despatch is as follows :—

We desire to call your Lordship's attention to the correspondence on the subject of the import duties on Indian manufactured silver in England ending with our despatch No. 46, dated the 1st August, 1884.

The question discussed in that correspondence has no direct bearing on the problems connected with the present condition of silver, which have been referred to a Royal Commission. Any measure, however, which results in a more extended demand for silver cannot fail at any time to have importance from the point of view of this country. We stated in paragraph 3 of our despatch No. 19 (Separate Revenue), dated 14th March, 1884, that we were unable to admit the sufficiency of the arguments employed by the Lords of the Treasury : and we think that the present may be a favourable opportunity in view of the attention which is now directed very generally to questions connected with the more extended use of silver of again urging upon their attention the expediency of adopting the measures in regard to the English duties on manufactured Indian silver and to compulsory hall-marking were indicated in our previous depatches. Should your Lordship concur with us we trust therefore that steps may be taken with the view of again at the present time bringing the matter before her Majesty's Government.

From the Secretary of State for India, No. 33 (Statistics and Commerce), dated 3rd March, 1887, to the Government of India.

With reference to your letter, dated 26th October, 1886, No. 350 (Finance and Commerce), I forward herewith a copy of correspondence with the Treasury which has taken place in consequence of that letter on the subject of the English plate duties and the system of compulsory hall-marking.

I may observe that it appears from the United Kingdom Trade Accounts for 1885 that of a total of 97,685 oz. of silver plate imported during that year from all sources, 24,972 oz. came from British India ; and, allowing for the re-exportation of a portion of the latter, the amount of customs duty realised on importations of Indian plate is estimated approximately to have been £1,715 out of the total amount of £6,708.

From J. A Godley, Esq., Under-Secretary of State for India, to the Secretary to her Majesty's Treasury, London, dated 15th December, 1886.

With reference to previous correspondence on the subject of import duties on Indian plate and compulsory hall-marking, and with reference also to the statement made by the Under-Secretary of State for India in the House of Commons, on 21st September last, in answer to a question by Sir G. Balfour, I am directed by the Secretary of State for India in Council to forward herewith, for the consideration of the Lords of the Treasury, a copy of a letter received from the Government of India, dated 26th October, 1886, on the abovementioned subject.

I am to add that his Lordship entirely concurs in the views of the Government of India with regard to the laws affecting the admission to this country of silver articles manufactured in India.

From Sir R. E. Welby, Secretary to her Majesty's Treasury, London, to the Under-Secretary of State for India, dated 9th February, 1887.

I am directed by the Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury to acquaint you, for the information of the Secretary of State for India in Council, that they have considered your letter of the 15th December last, covering a despatch from the Government of India urging upon her Majesty's Government the expediency of repealing the English duties on manufactured Indian silver, and the regulations which subject such silver to compulsory hall-marking.

My Lords, without expressing any opinion upon the merits of the duties in themselves, I fear that they cannot hold out hopes that the state of finance will enable the Chancellor of the Exchequer to take these duties into consideration.

From the Government of India, to the Secretary of State for India, No. 174, dated 2nd July, 1887.

We have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch No. 33 (Statistics and Commerce), dated 3rd March, 1887, forwarding copy of correspondence with the Treasury on the subject of the English plate duties and the system of compulsory hall-marking, from which it appears that the Treasury could not at that time hold out any expectation that the state of the finances would enable the Chancellor of the Exchequer to take these duties into consideration.

The language held, however, by the Chancellor of the Exchequer on the occasion of the introduction of the Budget on the 21st April last, in reply to a question from Sir R. Temple, leaves us to think that the matter may again with advantage be pressed upon the attention of her Majesty's Government. We forward to that end a summary of the correspondence which has hitherto taken place on this subject, and we desire to submit, for your Lordship's consideration, the expediency of again bringing the matter forward.

The case therefore now stands, with two modifications, where it stood at the end of 1880. These two modifications are :—

(1) That when small silver articles are sent as presents by private persons in India to their relations and friends in England through the overland parcels post, it is no longer necessary that the addressee should make a formal declaration before a magistrate, a declaration from the Agent of the P. & O. Company being accepted.

(2) That when silver articles are sent for sale in England, they may be returned to India if found below English standard, whereas before 1883 they were destroyed.

It is obvious that these modifications have not had the least effect in permitting free trade in silverware between India and England : the trade is practically prohibited.

It has only to be added that at the present price of silver the duty on imported silverware represents a tax of about 40 *per centum ad valorem* on the metal employed in the wares ; that the whole revenue from the gold and silver duties was last year only £67,313 ; and that it appears from the reports of the Commissioners of Inland Revenue that these duties show a declining tendency.

From the Secretary of State for India, to the Government of India, No. 11 (Statistics and Commerce), dated 9th February, 1888.

With reference to your letter, dated 2nd July, 1887, No. 874 (Finance and Commerce), I forward herewith a copy of a letter to the Treasury, dated 19th August, 1887, and of the reply thereto on the subject of the English duties on Indian plate.

I shall be glad to hear what view your Excellency takes of the several points brought forward in the letter of the Clerk to the Goldsmiths' Company.

From J. A. Godley, Esq., Under-Secretary of State for India, to the Secretary to her Majesty's Treasury, dated 19th August, 1887.

With reference to your letter, dated 9th February, 1887, and previous correspondence, I am directed by the Secretary of State for India in Council to forward herewith a copy of a letter from the Government of India, an enclosure, urging again the abolition of the English duties on plate and of the system of compulsory hall-marking.

I am to add that Lord Cross entirely agrees with the views entertained, and now again so forcibly stated, by the Government of India ; and that he trusts that this question will now be taken into the serious consideration of the Lords of the Treasury.

From G. L. Ryder, Esq., her Majesty's Treasury, to the Under-Secretary of State for India, dated 7th January, 1888.

The Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury have given their best attention to your letter of the 19th August last, with its enclosures, relative to the English duties on plate and the system of compulsory hall-marking in connection with the importation of Indian silver plate into this country, and they have been furnished with an expression of the views of the Clerk to the Goldsmiths' Company on the third paragraph of the memorandum of the Indian Government.

A copy of Mr. Prideaux's letter is herewith enclosed for the information of the Secretary of State for India in Council. He will observe from that letter that the authorities on hall-marking in this country dispute the accuracy of the contention of the Indian Government as to the disadvantage at which the Indian silversmith is placed as compared with the British silversmith.

On the general question of the plate duties, I am to request you to inform Lord Cross that my Lords have further and carefully considered it ; and that, though the views of the Indian Government, in which the Secretary of State concurs, will continue to be borne in mind by this Board, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, as at present advised, is not prepared to commit himself to a proposal for altering the duties.

From the Government of India, to the Secretary of State for India, No. 108, dated 24th April, 1888.

We have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch of the 9th February, 1888, No. 11 (Statistics and Commerce), from which we learn with regret that the Treasury does not propose to take any action in the matter of the English duties on Indian silver goods.

Your Lordship desires to know our views on the remarks made by the Clerk to the Goldsmiths' Company in his letter enclosed in the despatch.

These remarks are in substance as follows :—

(1). It is not accurate to say that the question of rebate has escaped the attention of those interested in the trade.

(2) It is not the case that the English manufacturer is protected to the whole extent of the rebate ; on some articles his profits is less than a penny an ounce ; and it has always been understood and intended that he should have a profit because he pays duty on an unfinished article on which the duty may possibly not be recouped for "several years ;" the Indian importer, on the other hand, does not pay duty until his goods are ready for marking ; and presumably on the point of being sold. "

(3). The Indian importer is protected against the English manufacturer in two ways :—(*a*) his work if below standard, is sent back, while that of the English maker is broken up ; and (*b*) some of his wares are exempted from the necessity of being marked.

(4) Some work from India has easily passed the standard, while other work, which has been condemned was below even the rupee standard.

As regards the first of these remarks, we beg to point out that we have treated this case all through on behalf of Indian traders alone, and it was to them that reference was made, when it was stated that the matter seemed to have escaped attention, for in none of the memorials and letters addressed to us has it been noticed. The evidence before the Select Committee on the subject has no bearing on the effect of the rebate on competition between the Indian and English manufacturer.

As regards the second, we are aware that the whole sum of 3d. is not claimed as clear profit in all cases. The remarks of her Majesty's Commissioners of Inland Revenue on this point were quoted from their 28th report. But if it is implied that because on some articles the profit is less than a penny a ounce, that profit is what ordinarily derived from the rebate, we desire to point out that the articles in question belong to what is known as "flat" ware that is, waiters, trays, and plates ; that such articles were admitted in the evidence referred to be falling out of use in England ; and that, as a fact, such articles are not now made to any extent in India, any more than in England, of silver. Indian artware of that description is made of brass, copper, and other metals, not of silver. Our silver plate is of the kind in which the English manufacturer finds a large profit by reason of the rebate.

The remark that there is a good reason why the English manufacturer should get a large rebate which should not be given to the Indian importer rest on an assumption for which there is no ground. There is no reason to suppose that when Indian ware is imported, it is "on the point of being sold." It is in fact, except when made to order, in no better a position than English silver. The English maker sends his silver to be marked, and pays the duty just before he proposes to finish it off and expose it for sale. The Indian manufacturer sends his goods to England for the same purpose of exhibition for sale, and there is no reason of which we are aware why an Indian article should be sold sooner after arrival than an English article after it has paid the duty.

As regards the third point, there seems to be in the first clause a misconception of the effect of the treatment of Indian silver. So far as the English manufacturer is concerned, the protection to him is precisely the same, whether Indian wares are broken up or whether they are merely returned to the place whence they came. In either case they cannot be sold at all in England and the English manufacturer retains his monopoly while he makes his wares of silver of the English standard, for the Indian manufacturer of wares made of silver of the Indian standard is not allowed to compete.

As regards the second clause, we desire to say that we are aware of the concession which allows the exemption from marking of certain imported goods ; but, though the goods need not be marked they are liable to the full duty of 18d., while the English manufacturer gets a rebate on the same class.

As regards the fourth remark, we have to say that it is irrelevant. We are aware that some Indian ware imported into England has been stated to be of silver below the rupee standard, and we have made no representation in regard to such silver. We have stated that our case applies to silver of rupee standard and English standard. If of the former it is not allowed admission into the English market at all ; if of the latter, it has to pay the full 18d., while English competing goods get the rebate. No answer is given to these statements except to say that the whole of the rebate is not clear profit. The rebate is not defensible even when only one-third of it is clear profit but it is certain that in nearly all cases two-thirds of it, and perhaps more, are clear profit, and English silver is protected against Indian to the extent at least of 2d. in the ounce.

We regret greatly to learn that the Treasury does not propose to take any action on our representations. In the earlier stages of this correspondence, we were informed that there was a difficulty in connection with drawbacks. When we pointed out that such a consideration should not interfere with the proper treatment of the case, we were informed that financial difficulties stood in the way. When the financial difficulties had disappeared, we were told that a legal difficulty (the nature of which has not been mentioned) had arisen. In the enclosure of your Lordship's present letter, we are informed, without any reason being assigned, that the Chancellor of the Exchequer is not prepared to alter the duties. We venture to represent to your Lordship that the tone of the letter from the Goldsmiths' Company and the decision thereon of the Treasury cannot but create an impression that the present system is maintained solely in the interests of that company and those whom it represents ; and we would urge that India, which has given up nearly a million of cotton duties on the ground that they protected Native industry against English, has some claim upon England, for reciprocity on its part in permitting free competition between foreign and native manufacturers.

BENGAL.

THE STATUTORY SERVICE.—Babus Umesh Chunder Batabyal and Kedarnath Roy are appointed to the Statutory Civil Service in the Lower Provinces.

A NEW LIGHTSHIP FOR THE HOOGHLY.—Another lightship has been added to those now in the River Hooghly. The new vessel arrived in Calcutta on the 23rd instant from Cowes, which port she left on the 28th of January last, making the voyage not in 116 days, and took up pilots on the 22nd instant at eight o'clock in the morning. Her length between perpendiculars is 101 feet 2 inches, bre adth moulded 23 feet, extreme breadth 24 feet 1 inch, depth from underside of upper deck to top of floors 15 feet. She is a composite vessel, and is built by Messrs. White and Co., the celebrated yacht builders of Cowes. She is commanded by Captain A. R. Caws. She can carry 10,000 gallons of water, has steel masts, and burns heavy colza oil in her lamp, and is probably the best and finest description of lightship that has been sent to these parts.—*Statesman.*

N.-W. PROVINCES, OUDH AND PUNJAB.

CONVICTION OF A SWINDLER.—A noted swindler in Lahore, who has lately been giving fictitious appointments, on payment, under the Nawab of Tonk, to several Afghans who were thus induced to go to Tonk, has been tried, found guilty, and sentenced to three-and-half years' imprisonment.

THE LAHORE CHIEF COURT.—Owing to the expiry of the term fixed for the employment of a sixth Judge of the Chief Court of the Punjab and the unwillingness of Government to re-appoint him as a temporary measure, the work of the Court is again falling into arrears despite the efforts of the remaining five Judges to keep abreast of the work. The matter is now engaging the attention of the Local and Supreme Governments.

MILL FIRE IN CAWNPORE.—There was a third fire in Cawnpore which broke out last Friday in the premises of Lala Ram Nauth and Baij Nauth, near the Ginning Mills. Messrs. Beer Brothers, I hear, had removed to this place their remnant store of jute saved from the last great fire in their own mills. The smoke was seen rising from the heap of this material 2 p.m. Again our energetic District Superintendent of Police, Mr. Smith, with his police and coolies was on the spot in time, and tried his best to extinguish the fire. It was prevented from spreading to the Ginning Mills which were close to the scene.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

FATAL ACCIDENT IN CAWNPORE.—One of the inmates of a house in cantonments died from the effects of burning last week. A husband and wife were sleeping under a kerosine lamp, which suddenly burst, and a part of the burning wick fell on the gown of the woman and assisted by the oil which dropped from the broken lamp burnt her so dreadfully that she died before any medical aid could reach her. The man escaped with slight burns in two or three places.—*Ibid.*

BURMA.

THE PEGU BRIDGE.—Work on the new bridge at Pegu will have to be abandoned for the season in consequence of certain iron work not arriving from Bombay. The scaffolding which has been put round some of the piles will be removed, as when freshes occur with heavy rain vast amounts of timber, bamboos, branches of trees, and rubbish come floating down the river which would, if stopped by the scaffolding, affect the safety of the bridge.—*Rangoon Times.*

SIR MORELL MACKENZIE AND THE *TIMES'* BERLIN CORRESPONDENT.

SIR MORELL MACKENZIE has sent for publication a continuation of his correspondence with Mr. Lowe, the *Times'* correspondent at Berlin. A letter by Mr. Lowe, referring to the correspondence that had already passed between him and Sir Morell Mackenzie, has already been published. With regard to this letter, Sir Morell, writing under date, "Charlottenburg, May 4," says :—

Before proceeding to make any remarks on Mr. Lowe's last letter, I must observe that he has altogether avoided the main points at issue. First, I have accused him of systematically seeking to injure me for four months—namely, from November to March, when he thought it would suit his future interests to please a certain anti-English section of society at Berlin ; and then, when I returned here, "trying to get over me"—to use a homely but expressive phrase—by compliments, and by "placing his services at my disposal." Secondly, I have accused him of systematically quoting only anti-English journals, without pointing out to the English public that these journals are strongly Chauvinistic. Thirdly, I have accused him of never quoting the favourable opinions concerning myself which have so often appeared in the German press. . . . Mr. Lowe has not been able to defend himself against the very serious charges I have made—i. e., of persistently misleading the readers of the *Times* for many months by telegraphing as the public opinion of Germany views which come from an anti-English clique, and which were altogether opposed to the general opinion of the great mass of the German people, as well as to that of the scientific and cultured classes. Failing in his defence, or rather having no defence to make, Mr. Lowe has brought several charges against me. I am not vain enough to imagine that the British public take the slightest interest in my private character. They regard me, I hope, notwithstanding Mr. Lowe's persistent misrepresentations, as a competent and experienced specialist, and my countrymen are, perhaps, not displeased that, at the instance of some of the leading physicians in Berlin, I was invited to treat the heir to the German throne. Beyond this I have no personality before the British public, and therefore I might well decline to defend my private character when attacked by Mr. Lowe.

Sir Morell, however, does not refuse to answer Mr. Lowe, and meets at considerable length the main charges in his letter *seriatim*, winding up as follows :—

I have already declined any further direct communication with Mr. Lowe, and I must now refuse to notice him any further through the medium of the press. Engaged in duties which require unremitting attention, I have carried on this correspondence at great inconvenience and at considerable disadvantage to myself, but I have attained the object which I had in view. I have, I believe, rendered a service to those of my fellow-country-men who read the *Times*. I have shown that the information sent from Berlin is poisoned at its source, and should the pollution still continue, it *modus agendi* has at least been made clear. Let us hope, however, that in future a purer stream of information will flow between the two great kindred nations.

Accompanying Sir Morell's letter above quoted are copies of a letter addressed to him by Mr. Lowe on the 21st of April, and of his own reply thereto. Mr. Lowe wrote :—

You seem to have very much more time than myself to gratify your taste for personal controversy, and therefore I must now leave you to indulge in this fascinating pleasure with some one else. I have only to express the hope that, should you "give publicity to this correspondence," you will not fail, in all justice, to include in it the accompanying statement of facts, with notes exchanged between your authorized agent and press manipulator, Herr Dr. Schidrowitz, and me, which you have doubtless already seen, but may possibly have forgotten. I need not say that any remissness in this respect on your part will be duly repaired by me ; and I leave you to judge what effect will be produced on the mind of the British public by this written evidence of an attempt, through your appointed commissioner, to inveigle me into an unconditional surrender of my independence as a "conscientious observer and recorder of current events," a character for which you seem to entertain the profoundest contempt.

Sir Morell's reply was in the following terms :—

Questions as to my taste and yours, and as to the amount of time we have respectively at our disposal, are matters which I cannot discuss with you. I return unread your so-called "statement of facts," because I have already had the opportunity of judging what your statement of facts really are. I will give you immediate notice when our correspondence, already forwarded to England, has been published, and you can then add to it anything you think fit, together with this letter. At the present moment, however, I must correct some misapprehension on your part in connection with Dr. Schidrowitz. You speak of him as my "authorized agent," "appointed commissioner," and "press-manipulator," but I am quite at a loss to discover by what right you make use of these terms. Dr. Schidrowitz has never acted for me in any of these capacities. He is the London representative of a paper in Berlin, and of another in Vienna, and has no connection whatever with any other newspaper. He came to San Remo in the discharge of his duties, and from time to time I have given him such information as my position allowed me to do. I am quite aware, however, that you have repeatedly referred to this gentleman in your telegrams to the *Times* in a way that was not intended to be complimentary to him, and had the object of disparaging any intelligence which you imagined came through me. I know that Dr. Schidrowitz endeavoured some weeks ago to bring about "diplomatic relations" between you and me. But he did this on his own initiative, and his well-meant efforts failed for reasons which I will now state, although some of the events, which I must again refer to, have already been mentioned in our previous correspondence.

When I was in Berlin last summer you thought it in accordance with your interests to support me ; but when his Majesty the Emperor was in Italy, and I was no longer "available," you no doubt considered that your future interests in Berlin would be better served by pleasing the anti-English section of Berlin society than by supporting your countryman. When, however, the Emperor returned to Berlin, it was generally believed he would shortly go to Wiesbaden, and the aspect of the case was altered from a journalistic point of view. From my previous experience of your mode of action, I was quite prepared to find you making use of me while I was in Berlin, but filling your telegrams with attacks collected from the anti-English press when I had gone to Wiesbaden, and was therefore no longer "available." In order to protect myself from such treatment in the future, I declined to renew any acquaintance with you unless you promised in *writing* that you would not pursue the course which you had previously done. After my former experience of your conduct towards me, I considered it necessary to have a *written* document which in case of need I might be able to show to your "employers." You declined to give such a security, and subsequently, not being able to get any accurate news about the Emperor's state of health, you endeavoured to bring me to terms by systematically telegraphing to London every hostile criticism which appeared in the Chauvinistic press.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 28th May, 1888.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·722
Temperature of the Air	85·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79·4
Dew Point	77·1
Relative humidity of Air	755
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)..	2·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	90·8
Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.)	81·0
General Directions of Wind.*	NNW. N. WNW. NW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	298

* From midnight to midnight.

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If gray, restores to original color. An elegant dressing, softens and beautifies. No oil nor grease. A Tonic Restorative. Stops hair coming out ; strengthens, cleanses, heals scalp.

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"Wells' Health Renewer" restores health and vigor, cures Dyspepsia, Debility. At chemists and druggists—Cooper, Madon & Co. (Limited), Sole Agent, Bombay.

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	Maximum Rates Rs. a. p.
DAILY PRICES—BEEF—	
Prime pieces, 1st sort, per lb	0 3 0
Do. 2nd sort, per lb	0 2 6
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, per lb.	0 2 0
Do. do. 2nd sort, per lb.	0 1 6
Beafsteak (under part), per lb	0 5 0
Do. (round), per lb	0 1 6
Meat for soup, per lb.	0 1 3
Shins, large, each	0 4 0
Do. small, each	0 3 0
Tongues, fresh, each	0 4 0
Do. salt, each	0 7 6
Suet, 1st sort, each	0 5 0
Do. 2nd sort, each	0 4 0
Liver, each	0 3 6
Heart, each	0 1 3
Kidneys, each	0 1 0
Marrow Bones, each	0 1 0
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, for salting, per lb	0 1 9
Do. do. 2nd sort, do.	0 1 6
Oxtail, each	0 2 6
per Sirloin lb	0 3 0
Fore Ribs, each	0 3 6
Beef Salt, English	0 7 0

MUTTON—	1st Sort.	2nd Sort
Saddle, per lb	0 4 0	0 2 9
Leg, Loin, Shoulder, and Neck, per lb.	0 3 6	0 2 6
Liver and Heart, 1st sort, each	0 3 0	0 2 3
Do. do. 2nd sort, each	0 2 6	0 2 0
Breast large	0 3 0	0 2

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—No exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

ICES, ICES, four kinds daily. Every day different kinds. Also wines and spirits of the best qualities to be had at the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, No. 25, Church Gate Street.

CERTIFICATED ENGINEER, first or second-class, WANTED, temporarily for a Mill in Bombay.—Apply to "M.," office of this paper.

THE CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOLS will RE-OPEN after the May vacation on WEDNESDAY, the 6th of June.

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SERIOUS REFLECTIONS and other CONTRIBUTIONS by the late GEORGE ABERIGH MACKAY under the *nom de plume*, OUR POLITICAL ORPHAN. Cloth bound. Rs. 2-8: Postage, 4 annas.

JUST ARRIVED NEW PATENT ARISTONS, with Iron Axles and Brass Wheels, with 12 Tunes and packing case complete. Rs. 40.—L. STEFFENAUER, 8, Church Gate Street, Fort.

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AUCTION SALE of millinery and Dress materials, &c., which was to take place THIS DAY, the 30 instant, in Humum Street, is postponed to FRIDAY, the 1st June.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Bombay, 30th May, 1888.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.
7, MARINE STREET.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Hummum Street, Fort, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 30th inst., at 2 p.m., the household furniture and effects of the late Mr. Albert Buchholtz, consisting of round, pier, card, side, writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, drawing room and easy chairs, teapoys, bookshelf, screen, hatstand, single cot, wardrobe, table and hanging lamps, pictures, table ornaments, figures, glassware, books, wearing apparel, table and bed linen, &c.

The property is on view.

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Catalogues are ready, and the property is on view.

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TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 31st instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Prince's Dock warehouse, on account and at the risk of the Indentor Sumseeden Baboojee—
Ex s s. Belgravia.

785 pieces cast iron rain water pipes, 2, 2½, 3, 3½ and 4 inches. 2, 3, 4, and 6 feet long.
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A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

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A quantity of mill sawn timber of various sizes and suitable for varieties of work in lots to suit purchasess.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT GRANT ROAD, OPPOSITE THE TRAMWAY TERMINUS.

On SATURDAY, the 2nd June, at 4 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Gungadhur Bhivji, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 2nd day of July, 1887.—

All that piece of Foras new batty land or Government ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house built thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, fronting on the north side at or near Grant Road or Chunam kiln, situate in the sub-district of Bombay, and formerly in the occupation of the tenants of Dhurumdas Bhugwandas, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 39 and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No 13, and containing by admeasurement 197 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the house of Poondlic Gungader, on the west by the Chunam Kiln Road, on the north by public road, called Grant Road, and on the south by a passage of Shewram Poorce.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Balkrishna and Dikshit, the Solicitors for the mortgagee or to the undersigned.

Under instructions from Messrs. Dorabjee Nanabhai Wadia and Cursetjee Nowrojee Wadia, the Executors of the last Will and Testament of Nowrojee Jamsetjee Wadia, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, will, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of June, 1888, at 4 p.m., on the premises, sell by Public Auction, unless previously disposed of by private contract, the undermentioned property. For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Ardasir, Hormusjee and Dinshaw, Solicitors for Mr. Dorabjee Nanabhai Wadia, and Messrs. Craigc. Lynch, and Owen, Solicitors for Mr. Cursetjee Nowrojee Wadia, or to the Auctioneers.

All that piece of land admeasuring, 1,213 square yards or thereabouts registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No—, with the dwelling house standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under Nos. 13 and 14, and bounded on the East by a sweeper's passage, on the West by Cowasjee Patel Street, on the north by Todd Street, on the south by the property known as the Patel's family house, and which said premises have for many years past been in the occupation of the heirs of the late Mr. Nowrojee Jamsetjee Wadia.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

1 W. B. breech loading central fire, 12 bore gun by a well-known maker, with implements in case.
1 W. B. breech loading central fire gun, by Murcott, with fittings in case.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 30th May, 1888.

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FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

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"*THE BEST AND CHEAPEST APERIENT WATER.*"

"SPEEDY, SURE, and GENTLE."

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Baron von SCANZONI.

"*I prefer it to any other laxative.*"
Professor SAYRE, New York.

"*As a laxative, I prefer it to any and every other Mineral Water.*"
Dr. MARION SIMS, New York.

"*Produces no distress and uneasiness.*"
Sir W. AITKEN, M.D., F.R.S.

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Ordinary Dose, a Wineglassful before breakfast.

Sole Exporters, the APOLLINARIS CO., Lim., 19 Regent Street, London, England,
WHOSE NAME UPON EVERY LABEL SECURES GENUINENESS.
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THE NEW LAND REVENUE OF POLICY

THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT:

TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER

AT THE

ORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS IN GUJARAT,

BEING

REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS, CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,

WITH

Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.

rice, 1 Re.; postage, 1 Anna.

Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart-row.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 29.

A FURTHER recovery of ⅛ per cent. took place in Consols in London yesterday, at 99⅞. Indian Sterling Loan also advanced ¼ per cent., say to 107. Silver, according to Reuter, confirmed by private telegrams, was 1-16d. per oz. lower, at 41 13-16d. Four per cent. Rupee Securities, however, were ⅛ higher at £67; but of the other denomination they were unchanged at £70⅞. French Rentes in Paris had receded ¼, say to 105½.

The Mincing Lane Markets are reported to be without change; and in East Indian Wheat there had been no further movement.

COTTON opened quiet in Liverpool yesterday and closed dull, the sales having aggregated 8,000 bales, inclusive of 800 Surats. Spot prices were still without any change; as also were American Arrivals for July to September, though in other positions they were 1-64d. higher. The market opened quiet this morning; probable sales, 8,000 bales; Imports, 6,000 bales. The Manchester Market had been quiet.

In New York the spot price remained at 10 cents, and September Futures at 9·71 cents. The day's Receipts of Cotton at the U. S. Ports were 4,000 bales, going against the following figures for the preceding two years:—

	1888.	1887.	1886.
Monday's Receipts ..	4,000	1,200	3,100
Two days' do. ...	7,000	2,800	7,900
Since 1st Sept. 1887 ...	5,307,000	5,168,800	5,185,000

Although there has been some increase in the volume of business passing in our Cotton Market to-day compared with the preceding few days, the feeling must still be called decidedly quiet, though, for the reasons already given, prices have remained steady in spite of a continuance of unencouraging advices from the chief centres of the trade. Enquiry has to-day run chiefly in Bengals and Dharwar, more than a third of the total purchases of ready stuff reported having been of these growths, at Rs. 192-3, and Rs. 207½, respectively. The other transactions have been in Khangaum, at Rs. 211; Kirkby, at Rs. 219; Wadwan, at Rs. 198-205; Compta, at Rs. 183-5; and Westerns, at Rs. 198 per candy.

WHEAT.—A moderate business is reported to-day, but the market has not resumed its former activity; prices, however, may be called steady as last quoted.

SEEDS, on the other hand, have been in large request, and a considerable business in the aggregate has transpired. *Linseed* is steady at yesterday's quotations. *Rapeseed* is firm at the enhanced rates given in our last report.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday, and yesterday, were as follows:—

Cotton	11,157 bales.
Wheat	195,206 cwts.
Linseed	26,778 "
Rapeseed	34,382 "
Gingelly	642 "
Poppyseed	6,377 "
Groundnuts	3,174 "

FREIGHTS are dull, and though previous rates are quoted concessions would no doubt be made therefrom to secure cargo, which is very scarce. We hear of nothing fresh in forward charters, or indeed of any enquiry for arrival tonnage.

EXCHANGE has been quiet without quotable change in rates. The feeling in the earlier part of the day was inclined to be steady; but afterwards became weaker in sympathy with Calcutta. Forward Telegraphic and Demand have been quoted at 1s. 4 1-16d. and 1s. 4 3-32d., respectively; and 3 months' sight Credits at 1s. 4 3-16d. for next month, and thereafter at 1s. 4 7-32d. to 1s. 4¼d. Our closing quotations for ready business are as follows:—

Bank Bills on demand ...	1s. 4 1-16d. per rupee
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 1-32d. to 1-16 "
Do. 3 months' sight ...	1s. 4 3-32d. "
Credits do. ...	1s. 4 3-16d. "
Francs do. ...	1·71 "

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been stiffer to-day, and Fours, after remaining at par for money on this account during the greater part of the day, with buyers at the rate, hardened to 100 1-16, at which the market closed; with the June settlement quoted at 99⅝ to 11-16 and 4½ per cents. at 105½ nominal.

SHARES.—Very little business has been doing in this market on any line, and the only changes which we have to report this evening are a decline of Rs. 75 in Madras United; and an advance of Rs. 10 in Ripon Mill; and a fall of Rs. 5 in Bombay-Burma, second issue.

JOHN ROBERTS & CO., LD.,

PRACTICAL BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS AND GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,

HAVE received a splendid assortment of Furniture Coverings, consisting of Arts Chintz, Tapestry, Plushes, Roman Satins, &c.; also Gimps and Cords to match.

18, Marine Street, Bombay, 20th April, 1888.

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SURGEON DENTIST.

NO. 3 HORNBY ROW,

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"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL"
is the universal opinion of every body who has tried.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY. 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT" on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

* AGENTS WANTED

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLES

ARE CUT ON APPROVED SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES AT RIGHT ANGLES TO THE AXIS OF THE CRYSTAL.

IN MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES it is not only the pebbles which are perfect. Special attention has also been given to the construction and finish of the frames to ensure the pebbles being placed exactly in the proper position for efficiently correcting the particular anomaly of refraction for which they are designed.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES stand unrivalled, and command the highest price, but for those who desire it, we supply also ordinary glass and Pebble Spectacles at Rs. 3 and Rs. 6 per pair, respectively.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, effectual in all Liver Complaints.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Sick Headaches and Giddiness.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Costiveness and Stomach Pains.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Indigestion and Flatulency.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS may be taken at all times without restraint from business or pleasure.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS should be kept ready at hand, as a dose of Aperient Medicine given in time will frequently prevent a severe illness.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address "William Lambert, 8, King William-street, Charing Cross" engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore purchase without seeing the Government stamp over the cork of the bottle.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, W. LAMBERT, LONDON, ENGLAND, "AGENTS WANTED."

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES; THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

DEATH.

TURNER—May 17, at Mussoorie, of pneumonia, Ashton Riley Duntze, second son of the late Louisa Alice and James Turner, of Calcutta, in his 32nd year.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, MAY 30, 1888.

AN ex-Indian Judge, who formerly sat in the High Court, has intervened in the somewhat augry controversy which has arisen as to the exercise by Irish County Court Judges of a right to enhance the punishment of those who appeal against the sentence of magistrates administering the Crimes Act. We have pointed to the distinction between the power assigned to High Courts in India to enhance sentences on revision, and the more questionable assumption of the right to augment the punishment of a prisoner who has exercised his right of appeal with a view to a mitigation or reversal of sentence—a distinction which escaped the first flight of the excited controversialists in London. The ex-Indian Judge, however, has drawn the lines with great clearness, and the exact extent to which Indian precedent can be cited in justification of a startling departure from the traditions of English law will now be understood by every lawyer in the United Kingdom. He shows that in India the experiment was tried for a few years of giving to Appellate Courts the right to enhance punishments which had been awarded by the Criminal Courts; but it was abandoned. It is curious to find that this power of enhancing punishment was given under the auspices of Sir J. F. Stephen—a lawyer who once wrote an elaborate vindication of Pontius Pilate, to whom he gave all his sympathies as an upholder of social order. Anyhow, thanks to this Draco, authority was given in the year 1872 to the Appellate Courts to enhance punishments where they "see reason to do so." But in the latest re-enactment of the Indian Code the power of enhancing sentences on appeal was taken away, "very wisely and properly," says the ex-Judge, "for it was too large a power to entrust to Appellate Courts of every degree." The shock experienced by most people of ordinary susceptibilities when a prisoner who appealed against a short term of rigorous imprisonment was sentenced to be hanged, and was hanged accordingly for his pains, helped to put an end to so anomalous a provision of the Code. Sir William Harcourt, writing to the *Times*, expresses his desire to know a little more of the history of the repeal of this power entrusted for a brief space to the Indian Appellate Courts. The case to which we have just referred went no doubt to the making of that history. The Indian Judge drew attention to another provision of "Sir J. F. Stephen's Code," which allowed local Governments the right of appeal to a High Court from an original or Appellate judgment of acquittal, which he stigmatises as "an outrage on the traditions of English law." Agreeing with this estimate of a provision so liable to abuse, and so contrary to accepted principles, Sir William Harcourt argues from the fact that the right of appeal was given to the Government under the only Code which empowered the Court to enhance sentences, that both rights must stand and fall together. No right of appeal is given to the Government in the United Kingdom, where it has always been regarded as a right favourable to the prisoner, and intended for his protection and relief. The power is conferred on the Irish County Courts to "reverse, vary, or modify," the sentences passed by magistrates on the appeal of the parties sentenced. It has hitherto been understood that this provision was intended to protect individuals from excessive punishment, and in that view the right of appeal to the County Court Judges was pressed for, and incorporated in the Crimes Act. The word "vary," has now been held by some Irish judges to empower them to enhance the penalty against which a prisoner has appealed on the ground that it was excessive. An English lawyer contends very forcibly that inasmuch as the right of appeal is *in favorem libertatis*, the Court can only "vary" the sentence so as to modify it, if there be reason for doing so, in the prisoner's favour. A judge with thirty years' experience, one-half of which was acquired on the bench of a High Court, enforcing the contention of the ex-Indian Judge abovementioned expresses strongly the opinion that no Court of Appeal can enhance a sentence on appeal unless the power has been conferred on the Appellate Court by statute, and that the idea of increasing the sentence of a prisoner by a Court of Appeal is novel, and unknown to English jurisprudence. The right now exercised in India by the High Courts of calling up cases for revision and enhancing sentences when they seem inadequate, is exceptional and peculiar, being part of a system of jurisdiction differing in its conditions from those surrounding the Courts in England. Sir W. Harcourt seems to doubt whether that power has been exercised since the power given to the Appellate Courts has been abrogated. We in Bombay know that it has been exercised, and is constantly exercised. On the whole public opinion acquiesces in the action of the High Court, which is justly regarded as standing above and apart from all official influence. Nevertheless there have been divers occasions on which the exercise of this somewhat delicate function of re-apportioning the stripes of justice has given rise to much angry criticism. Whoever told Historicus that Anglo-Indians, though tolerant of the enhancement of the sentences of others, do not admire it when it applies to themselves, told him the truth. We would not submit to such an aggravation of misfortune in England, and it certainly is hard to have to put up with it in India. *Nolumus leges Anglice mutari*; but we do not say the same of certain provisions of the Indian Codes.

THE Bengal press appears to be greatly exercised concerning a certain police circular which some indiscreet person appears to have communicated to the native press as a great and highly important discovery. Will it surprise our Calcutta contemporaries to hear that the objectionable circular is nothing new; that the same system prevails in all parts of India; and that it is the recognised duty of the police and of all servants of Government, both native and European, to keep an eye on all suspicious movements and to report systematically to their official superiors? It is a great mistake to think that the police alone are entrusted with what appears to be an invidious duty. All servants of Government in all capacities, from the village headman to the Commissioner of Division, are expected to keep on the alert and to report to their immediate superiors whatever may seem to them of sufficient importance to report. The police, having in some respects superior means of information, and better organization, are specially required to keep their eyes and ears open, and to use them with discretion, but they are under precisely the same obligation as all other Government servants, and it is hard to see how the public interests can suffer from the exercise of a function which all Governments find to be necessary in one form or another. The Indian Association appears to be indignant at the idea of political or religious associations becoming objects of suspicion to Government. But all persons acquainted with India must be aware that some associations often do require careful watching. Half the intrigue of India is conducted under a religious disguise, and the knowledge that secret associations are watched may in many cases prove a wholesome check on indiscretion. The Bengalees are possibly unaware that the same instructions which they regard with so much aversion are really in force in all the other Governments and administrations. The subject is one which for obvious reasons is not much talked about, but no man in his senses can suppose that any Government, whose primary duty is the maintenance of public security, will stand by in indifference to all that is going on around it. Where did the Bengal journalists learn that it was incumbent upon Government to close their eyes to the intriguing energies of the coteries for whom they have taken a brief? Not from the example of native administrations surely, and not, we suspect, from the practices of other Western Governments. The evil that these suspected organizations do is perhaps on a small scale, but we should be neglectful of the necessities as well as of the traditions of Oriental society if we were to regard all forms of intrigue as negligeable quantities. Secret letters from Benares, cipher messages from Lahore; letters or symbols passed on by hand from village to village under high priestly sanction; Russian spies; movements of Dhuleep Singh or other political *detenus*—all these and other well-known strings are for obvious reasons kept well in hand. All loyal and law abiding citizens, both native and European, are deeply interested in strengthening the hands of Government against all sinister movements of any kind whatsoever. A Government that is loved and trusted is Argus-eyed against all serious intrigue. A foreign government, like our own, must needs be well organised to cope with intrigue; but so long as there are hundreds of loyal natives always ready to watch and give intimation of all suspicious signs, the Government can afford to give sedition and intrigue a long rope. We in Bombay are far from sharing the alarm which appears to be felt by some of our Calcutta friends. The good sense of the Western communities leads them to pursue their purposes openly, and if people here are absolutely indifferent to the instructions in which the Bengal papers have found a scandal and a grievance it is because there is here a *mens conscia recti* which is in nowise alarmed by so-called revelations which only show that the authorities are doing their duty.

RECENT news from Australia indicates an increasing determination to take radical measures for checking Chinese immigration. Here, at all events, is a matter on which the colonies can bring themselves together for common action. They may be divided on a score of questions, but for the purposes of keeping out the Chinaman they will act as a compact federation, with one purpose and one mind. The evil has now reached serious proportions, despite the best efforts of the colonial legislatures to check it. An import duty on Chinamen has not kept them out. Every Chinaman who lands has to pay £10 for the right to set foot on Australian soil; when they land without paying, the captain of the ship in which they come, as we learn from some recent proceedings in the Sydney police court, is fined £430. Yet in spite of this the Australians are getting alarmed at the growth of the Chinese community in their midst. In some of the townships in Northern Australia—small townships we suppose they must be—they constitute a majority of the inhabitants, and with the increasing development of the silver mines in New South Wales there is a new attraction for these unwelcome visitors from beyond sea. It is no use referring the Australians to anything that political economy may have to say on the matter. Doubtless every labourer, no matter whence he may come, adds to the wealth of the country that his labour assists in developing; doubtless there are districts innumerable in Australia of which the first need is labour—whether Caucasian or Mongolian political economy says not. The sufficient answer to arguments in that direction is that the colonists, who have a right to choose their company, do not want the Chinaman, and that there are reasons far from fanciful for their dislike of him. They do not like his morality, which is of a kind different from their own. They do not like the presence in their midst of a race apart from themselves, for they are building up a social as well as a commercial and a political structure, and from this the Chinese are and always will be excluded, forming a society within a society—for in Australia they will not marry with the women of the soil, who are less appreciative of the industry and the domestic virtues of the Chinaman than the Burmese women, who will abandon their own lazy, ease-loving lords for the hard-working men from beyond the frontier. So long as they are an insignificant minority the Chinese, despite their peculiar morality and their peculiar civilisation, may be tolerated. But the Chinese colonies in Australia are growing, and it seems part of the policy of the Chinese Government to encourage their growth. Not long since three Commissioners were despatched from Pekin to inquire into the condition of the Chinese emigrants in the various colonies in Asia and Australasia. They found several millions of them living in various states of prosperity and comfort, and they presented a report on their return containing suggestions for their protection and for the further encouragement of emigration. Thus, while the Australian Governments are devising ways and means of getting rid of Chinese immigrants the Mandarins want to send more to the Australian settlements. This raises a delicate question which will give the Foreign Office some anxiety. Lord Salisbury's Government have made much of the necessity of a good understanding with the Chinese Government. This has helped us in our Burmese difficulties; they are sanguine that it will some day help us against Russian designs. The Australians have not yet troubled themselves with that aspect of the question. Burma and Central Asia are far from them and from their thoughts, while the Chinese immigrant is very near at hand. And yet Imperial Federation is very confidently talked of as a short and easy way to that subordination of local to Imperial necessities which is the one form of patriotism known to enthusiastic advocates of the federation of the Empire. It seems as though in Sydney one Chinaman were counted as great a danger as a battalion of Russians on the Afghan frontier.

WE understand that Dr. Vandyke Carter has obtained three months' leave, and that Dr. Waters will act as first physician of the Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital during Dr. Carter's absence, Surgeons Mauser and Dymock acting as second and third physicians respectively. There were several candidates for Dr. Carter's post, and in making these appointments, H. E. the Governor has been well advised, for it was but natural that the abovenamed officers should regard their claims to the offices immediately above them as stronger than those of others who had not undergone the same severe training for the posts in question.

THE Indian Reserve Forces Act came into force from May 26.

LIEUTENANT F. E. YOUNGHUSBAND, King's Dragoon Guards, Rawalpindi, now on leave in England, has been invited by the Royal Geographical Society to read a paper on his journey through Manchuria, Mongolia, and Chinese Turkistan. Mr. Younghusband left Pekin on April 4, 1886, and arrived in Kashmir early in October, having traversed the great Gobi Desert and visited Kashgar and Yarkand *en route* to Leh.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Pioneer*, who has been privileged to read Sir Farrer Herschell's report as Chairman of the Currency Commission, and who is himself an ardent bi-metallist, finds comfort in it. "His (the Chairman's) views," the correspondent says, "are by no means one-sided, but judicial in their tone, and such as will certainly disappoint the gold-bugs." Mr. Henry Chaplin, a not unimportant member of the Commission, is stated to be "hopeful that the majority will favour the restoration of silver; or at least that they will go the length of proposing a Monetary Conference." Whilst Count Herbert Bismarck has lately assured the correspondent that his father was becoming very strongly pro-silver. The Bimetallic League are represented as "having plenty of money now, and determined to work harder than ever during the coming autumn."

AN advance copy of the last half-yearly report of the Rohilkund and Kumaon Railway Company shows that a dividend of £2-5 per cent. for the six months, free of Indian and English income-tax is to be declared. The coaching receipts from first and intermediate class traffic show an increase in 1887 of 71 per cent. over those of 1885 and of 5·8 per cent. over those of 1886: and from the third class, of 42 per cent. over those of 1885 and 12·3 per cent. over 1886. In general goods traffic the receipts are 47·8 over those of 1886 and double those of 1885. This development did not, however, altogether replace the receipts derived by the company from carrying its own construction materials or of stone for Government, the first year the line was opened. One of the chief items of increase in the goods traffic was potatoes for the Calcutta market—for which Calcutta may be grateful. In 1885 it received 318 tons; in 1887, 1,158 tons.

THE doors of the Glasgow exhibition are fitted with Chubb's locks, which are opened by an ornamental gold key. The words of the key are so arranged as to form the letters G. E. The stem is a Gothic arrangement of four clustered columns; above this, on a shield, is the Scottish lion, and on the reverse the arms of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales in enamel; from this also springs a thistle bloom, while the two large leaves of the national plant rise up, and form the bow of the key. An inner border is formed by tracery work, with *fleurs de lis* finials at intervals, rising in the centre to the Maltese cross at the top. The centre of the bow of the key bears the crest of St. Mungo, and the arms and fish supporters of the City of Glasgow in full heraldic colours. The reverse has a *facsimile* of the badge of the Exhibition, showing an emblematic figure of Glasgow, and an inscription as to the presentation of the key to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

ON the 24th his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces held a *levée* at Government House, Naini Tal, which was very largely attended. Subsequently, Sir Auckland Colvin held a durbar at which all the civil and military officers were present, when Munshi Nawal Kishore was invested with the insignia of a Companion of the Indian Empire. His Honour accompanied the presentation with some appropriate remarks for which the Munshi returned his heartfelt thanks.

A TELEGRAM from Gnatong, dated the 24th instant, says that parties sent out searching in the jungle continue to bring in badly wounded Tibetans. From intelligence received from the prisoners it would appear that their loss is much greater than was first supposed. Sixty-two dead bodies have already been found, and fourteen wounded prisoners have been brought in. It would appear that the Tibetans are engaged in burning the dead they succeeded in carrying off, as large fires have been seen on the Jalep Pass. A small party of Tibetans were seen near our advanced picquet evidently searching for dead. Wounded prisoners report that large reinforcements were received by the Tibetans two days before the attack, and that there are now between 5,000 and 6,000 men at Langrang and Rinchagong.

THE death is announced at Malvern of Major Wilberforce Bird, the Assistant Resident at Lucknow in the stormy pre-annexation period of 1856. Major Bird was one of those who protested vehemently against the annexation, and left the service, retiring to England soon after. He was a connection by marriage of the late Lieutenant-Governor.

PEOPLE seem to be growing tired of sensational suicides, even in France. The other day a soldier committed suicide under the circumstances which are known as "romantic"—that is he killed himself because he was jealous. But, notwithstanding that there was a woman in the case, the colonel of the regiment declined to regard the deed of Private Richer as one at all creditable to a citizen and a soldier. He issued an order pointing out that unless the man was mad he was a coward and a fool, and he declined to allow the corpse to be buried with military honours. This may possibly hold to deter foolish young fellows in France from blowing out their brains because of a quarrel with their mistresses. When the "romantic" suicides in France have been stopped something may be done with the romantic homicides.

A KIND of modern Hamlet has been discovered at Montreuil-sous-Bois, outside Paris. His name is Bornet, and he is a young man of nineteen, who tried to avenge the death of his father by murdering his mother and her second husband. Bornet *pere* was a prosperous and hard-working proprietor of vans and carts, who stabbed himself to death because his wife had been unfaithful with a wagoner. The woman married the wagoner, who thus became a master where he was formerly a servant, a promotion

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE DEFENCE OF BRITISH MERCANTILE MARINE.

LONDON, MAY 29.

A meeting was held yesterday in the City under the presidency of Lord Charles Beresford to hear Admiral Hornby's lecture on the defence of the British Mercantile Marine.

Eighteen Admirals and many military officers were present.

Admiral Hornby in his lecture pointed out the steps taken by the Government for the defence of the Mercantile Marine and, in conclusion, proved that we have not a fourth part of the minimum number of cruisers required for the protection of our trade.

MR. JOHN BRIGHT.

Mr. John Bright is ill.

LATER.

Mr. Bright is suffering from congestion of the lungs.

THE EMPEROR FREDERICK.

CHARLOTTENBURG, MAY 28.

The Emperor Frederick is better. His Majesty drove into Berlin to-day.

FRANCE AND HUNGARY.

PARIS, MAY 28.

The French Government has instructed M Decrais, the French Ambassador at Vienna, to speak to Count Kalnoky relative to M. Tisza's speech of last Saturday.

GERMANY AND FRANCE.

BERLIN, MAY 29.

The semi-official *North German Gazette* in its issue to-day says, that the measures which have been inaugurated by the German Government on the frontier are not reprisals owing to the late stoppage of a German traveller on the French frontier, but are intended for the consolidation of the re-acquisition of Alsace-Lorraine by Germany, and which had been retarded by the French preparations for revenge. Germany's moderation having failed to lessen the French hatred, it was now desirable to restrict her intercourse with France. In conclusion, the paper says, Germany will not regret if France retaliates by keeping off the Germans visiting the French frontier and thus avoiding dangerous frictions in future.

THE BENGAL CLUB DERBY SWEEP.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 29.

The Bengal Club Derby drawing was as follows :—Ayrshire was drawn by "Whispering Hopes," at Seebpore ; Galore, by "A. C. P.," Barrackpore ; Crowberry, by "Wales," Calcutta ; Benburb, by "Loco," Sukkur ; Nether Avon, by "Chutney," Calcutta ; Assory, by "Nelly Bly," Calcutta; and Van Diemen's Land, by "Raymond," Dinapore.

THE "HAVYAK SUBODHA" LIBEL CASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

KARWAR, MAY 29.

The "Havyak Subodha" libel case has been decided. The Editor has been fined Rs. 750. He intends making an appeal to the High Court against the decision as prejudiced.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, MAY 29.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Kaiser-i-Hind, with the English mails of the 18th instant, left here for Bombay, at 4 p.m. to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, MAY 29.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Ravenna arrived here this morning, one day before due date.

LONDON, MAY 28.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Fraser arrived here yesterday morning.

SUEZ, MAY 28.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Shannon arrived here from Bombay this afternoon.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Lamont arrived here from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, on the evening of the 26th instant.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Bulimba, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this morning.

COLOMBO, MAY 29.

The mail steamer Rohilla, from Calcutta, arrived.

TRINCOMALEE, MAY 29.

H. M.'s Bacchante, from Colombo, arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 28.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera	4 3-16

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	67
4½ per cent. do.	70⅛
2½ per cent. Consols	99⅜
4½ per cent. French Rentes	105½
Bar Silver	41 13-16

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, MAY 28.

10 p.m. ... 83·2

TUESDAY, MAY 29.

6 a.m. ... 83·1
10 a.m. ... 87·9
2 p.m. ... 88·4
4 p.m. ... 88·1

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(MAY 29.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Moulmein route to Siam interrupted within the Indian frontier.

LIEUTENANT BARRINGTON, Hampshire Regiment, has been permitted to resign his probationary appointment in the 15th Sikhs, and to revert to his regiment.

CAPTAIN R. S. DAVISON, 4th Bengal Cavalry, has been appointed to officiate as D.A.Q.M.G., Allahabad Division.

ENGLISH DUTY ON INDIAN SILVER PLATE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A few months before the commencement of the correspondence published in the *Gazette of India* between the Government of India, the Secretary of State, and her Majesty's Treasury, relating to the import duties in England on Indian-manufactured silver, I had nearly a five months' tilt with the Inland Revenue and the Customs authorities at Home, which I would have made public at the time, had not matters of more importance intervened.

Observing your Simla correspondent's telegram of the 26th inst., and your editorial note in to-day's *Gazette*, I decided to give you a short account of the operation of this iniquitous tax in another and more aggravating form. I do this, as I think it the bounden duty of every Anglo-Indian to assist the Government of India in pressing the Home Government to remove this Indian grievance. Some four years ago I sent home to Edinburgh with a friend a small silver tea service, comprising some five or six pieces of Kutch workmanship. On arrival at Liverpool my friend made the usual declaration and paid the import duty of £4 15s. 6d. or thereabouts. He got a certificate to that effect, giving the description and weight of each article. He also undertook to get a declaration by the lady, to whom he was taking the service, made before a Justice of the Peace, and to forward this to the Custom House in Liverpool. This was duly done, and there the matter ended for the time being. About two years after, while at home, my wife informed me that the maid observed a small brown mark on the salver, and questioned whether it was pure silver or not. As I had bought the plate as the best silver and had paid for it as such, I decided to make certain on this point, and took the service to the Assay Office in the South Bridge, Edinburgh, for the purpose of getting it tested. On delivering the articles I also produced the certificate granted to my friend by the Customs authorities in Liverpool. The Assay Officer informed me that he would have to communicate with the Inland Revenue in Waterloo Place before he could comply with my request, and asked me to leave the plate with the certificate and call on a certain day which he named. He also stated that I would probably have to pay the full Customs Duty of £4 15s. 6d. or thereabouts over again, but that this would be refunded, less about 10s. 6d. as fee, when he was authorized to assay the articles. I reluctantly agreed to do this, knowing full well the difficulty of getting refunds from Government. Another gentleman of the Army Department suggested that I should also get the plate stamped to show to others that it was, as I believed it to be, pure silver. For this there would be another fee. To the foregoing I agreed. In due course I called at the Assay Office, but found that no decision had been come to. The Assay Officer promised to call at the Inland Revenue Office and hasten the matter, and fixed another day for me to call. Before this date arrived I received a letter from the solicitors to the Custom House in London on the subject, *inter alia* holding me responsible for £100 in default of the silver not being as stated in the certificate. To this letter I replied in due course, and also called at the Assay Office to learn the result of my application there. I was then informed that he was prohibited from assaying or stamping the silver, as this should have been done at the time my friend got the certificate on landing in Liverpool ! He, however, advised me to call on Mr. Robertson, of the Inland Revenue, and put my case before him. This I did, and he in return wished it put in writing, to be considered by Mr. Crole, the Chief of the Inland Revenue for Scotland ; and to call and see that gentleman on the subject. This I did, and was asked to swear another declaration before a Justice of the Peace. This I did before Mr. Adam Black, the publisher. I was then requested to wait for the decision. After waiting nearly six weeks, during which time several letters passed between us, I got another letter from the secretary or solicitor to the Customs, London, point-blank refusing to assay the articles or to stamp them. This communication I received when starting for the West of Scotland, and on arriving at my destination I replied and informed the Customs authorities in London that I had no intention of allowing them or any other person to knock me from pillar to post in the way they were doing, and unless they agreed to assay and stamp the plate that I would expose their treatment, and should I not hear from them to this effect within fourteen days from that date, I would have the matter brought before the House of Commons. This I meant to do through Mr. Childers, who was then contesting the southern division of Edinburgh, in which I had an interest. To this letter I got a reply to stay my hand, that the matter was under further consideration by the solicitors (1) to the Customs, (2) to the Inland Revenue, and (3) to the Assay Office in Edinburgh. About three weeks after, when all the wise writers to the signet for these several bodies or departments had considered the matter in all its bearings, I got a letter from the Customs authorities in London to say they would Assay and stamp the articles, and that the Assay Officer in Edinburgh had received instructions to that effect. This officer also called upon me to inform me of the same, and particularly to impress upon me that he was not to blame for all the trouble and annoyance I had been put to in the matter. My reply was that whoever was to blame it was a disgrace that such conduct should be allowed. His rejoinder was that such trouble would not occur again, as it would settle the question for ever.

I suppose all's well that ends well. I got my silver plate assayed and stamped, and to the credit of the Indian jeweller who supplied the articles be it said they were assayed several decimal points above the standard for English silver coin.—Yours, &c.,

D. MCLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.

Oriental Life Office, Bombay, 28th May, 1888.

MILITARY NEWS.

MESSRS. C. J. MEADE and J. P. Farrell are appointed Lieutenants in the Calcutta Volunteers.

CAPTAIN GOAD and Veterinary Surgeon Pease officiate as Assistant Superintendents of Horse Breeding Operations, *vice* Webb and Dyer, on furlough.

LORD DUFFERIN has presented the 3rd Battalion Royal Irish Rifles, of which he is the Colonel-in-Chief, with a silver and bronze medal, to be shot for by the officers and men. The grant will be an annual one.

THE following officers are granted furlough :—Major Ramsden, Military Accountant, 1 year and 124 days ; Captain Wilson, Ordnance Department, 182 days ; and Captain Woon, Adjutant, 3rd P. V. R., 183 days.

A FEW days ago eight sepoys and one havildar of the 36th Regiment of Sikhs, stationed at Jullundur, deserted in a body. The cause is not known.

LIEUTENANT BADCOCK, officiating Wing Officer, 37th Dogras, has been transferred in a similar capacity to the 1st Battalion 5th Gurkhas.

THE following officers are posted to the 2nd Battalions of their regiments :—Lieutenant-Colonel McCleverty, Derbyshire Regiment ; Captain Lord W. Fitzgerald, King's Royal Rifle Corps ; and Captain Barlow, Seaforth Highlanders : all of whom will, however, remain with the 1st Battalions of their respective regiments pending embarkation for India next trooping season.

UNDER instructions from Army Head Quarters, Captain A. G Durand, D.A.Q.M.G., Allahabad Division, has been directed to proceed to Simla, and report himself to the Quartermaster-General in India.

THE following officers have been appointed probationers for the Staff Corps :—Lieutenant Richardson, Yorkshire Light Infantry, to the 1st Bengal Infantry ; Lieutenant Brockman, R.A., to the 5th Bengal Infantry ; Lieutenant Widdicombe, Leinster Regiment, to the 9th Bengal Infantry ; Lieutenant Ross, Middlesex Regiment, to the 17th Bengal Infantry ; Lieutenant Rickets, Royal Irish Fusiliers, to the 28th Punjab Infantry ; Lieutenant Crichton, Highland Light Infantry, to the 31st Punjab Infantry ; Lieutenant Kingston, Leinster Regiment, to the 39th Bengal Infantry ; and Second-Lieutenant Kennion, King's Own Scottish Borderers, to the 4th Punjab Infantry.

CATTLE STABLE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I hope the statements in regard to the nuisance experienced by "Frere Road" personally are more accurate than the statements made by "Frere Road" regarding the knowledge possessed by the Municipality of the state of the cattle stable, which is so serious a nuisance to a few residents near the European General Hospital. If "Frere Road" had cared he might have ascertained that the Municipality, and especially the Health Department, had done all that was legally permissible. "Frere Road" has exactly the same right to deal with a nuisance such as he alleges this to be as the Municipal Commissioner. Let "Frere Road" go to the Police Court and apply for a summons against the owner of the stable, and "Frere Road" will soon learn that the prevention of nuisances does *not* rest with the Municipality nor with "Frere Road," even though he has good cause of complaint, but with the magistrates and their interpretation of the law. If "Frere Road" will only take this nuisance up and do for himself what he wishes the Municipality to do, I think he will have the following experience. He will find the gowlies defended by good legal advice supported by high medical authorities standing on their rights and proving that a cattle stable is a most wholesome place, that the smell of buffalo-dung is most wholesome, and that the complaint of "Frere Road," who lives many yards from the stable, is mere prejudice ; and, finally, to convince the magistrate the gowlies will step into the box and will put themselves forward as witnesses to prove that this cattle stable is not deleterious to health ; and, lastly, the magistrate in his wisdom will ask "Frere Road" why he has gone to live near a cattle stable. I think the result will be, that "Frere Road," although having good cause of complaint, will leave the court convicted of being a selfish European and admonished by the magistrate. Let me not deter "Frere Road" from seeking redress, and I only hope he will succeed ; at the same time I would ask, Why it is that the landlord of "Frere Road" does not protect his own interests and the interests of his tenants ?

I am far from condemning "Frere Road" for having complained of this cattle stable, but I have a complaint against "Frere Road," and it is this, Why does not "Frere Road" and the other writers on this nuisance come forward and write in support of the Municipality when they see in the paper a report of a nuisance prosecution by the Municipality and the persons committing stable nuisance by keeping animals in an improper manner or in a bad stable dismissed with a trifling punishment or with no punishment at all by magistrates ? In these nuisance prosecutions by the Municipality, the municipal officers are the wicked officials, and the persons committing nuisance are the poor ; but "Frere Road" never writes a line in defence of the wicked officials "oppressing" the poor by trying to deter them from the commission of nuisances. Let "Frere Road" try the Police Court ; he has as much right to go there and move in this case as the Municipality. FACT.

THE DERBY.

EPSOM Summer Meeting opened yesterday, and the great event of the racing year, the Derby, will be decided this afternoon. The number of subscribers is stated at 163, a figure which is considerably below the average of late years, and a decrease of 27 in 1887. The entries, however, included some of the most promising three-year-olds that have been seen on the turf for many seasons, and it is expected that whichever horse is the winner a good time record will be shown. Friar's Balsam was originally the first favourite for the Derby as for the Two Thousand. Now, however, Ayrshire, the winner of the Two Thousand, takes first rank, and evens only are laid on him. The betting on the other probable starters is 5 to 1 against Galore ; 6 to 1 against Orbit ; 100 to 15 against Crowberry ; 25 to 1 against Benburb ; 33 to 1 against Nether Avon ; 33 to 1 against Ossory ; and 50 to 1 against Van Dieman's Land.

Ayrshire, is the property of the Duke of Portland, by whom he was bred, and his record as a two-year-old is an undoubtedly good one, many of the best judges having always declared that he was a superior colt to Friar's Balsam, but owing to an accident he was unable to meet this colt for the great two-year-old races last year—the Middle Park Plate and the Dewhurst Plate—so the question could never be finally decided. Ayrshire made his first appearance on the turf last year at the Manchester Whitsuntide Meeting, where, in the Whitsuntide Plate, value £4,725, for two-year-olds, five furlongs, he ran third to Mr. Baird's Briarwood, who won by a neck with Lord Zetland's colt, by Isonomy, Ellangowan, since called Caerlaverock, second, who was a head in front of him ; Ayrshire, starting favourite at 5 to 2 against him. His next appearance was in the New Stakes at Ascot, where he again ran third, Friar's Balsam winning in a canter by three lengths, and Seabreeze being second. These were the only two defeats which the horse suffered, as on his next appearance he won the Bibury Club Homebred Stakes, beating two others by a length ; next, at the Windsor Meeting, he won the Royal Plate, 5 furlongs, by three lengths, beating six others, and followed this up by winning the Chesterfield Stakes, at the Newmarket July Meeting, carrying 9st. 3lbs., and beating four others. His final appearance last year was at Goodwood, where he won the Prince of Wales's Stakes by three lengths, beating five others, and his last appearance was in the Champagne Stakes at Doncaster, one of the longest two-year-old races of the year which he won by two lengths, amongst those behind him being Caerlaverock. His engagements for this season, though they do not include the Grand Prix de Paris, are very numerous, among them being, besides the Derby, the St. Leger and the Lancashire Plate of £11,000 at Manchester. As a matter of course, he was made a strong favourite for the Derby, in which he will not have to meet any horses of note beyond those he defeated for the Two Thousand. Ayrshire was ridden in the Two Thousand by John Osborne, who had already won the Two Thousand Guineas in 1857 on Vedette, in 1869 on Pretender, in 1871 and 1872 on Bothwell and Prince Charlie, and in 1875 on Cambello, but this is the first time that one of Hampton's progeny has been successful, though last year his stock won the Derby, the Oaks, and the One Thousand Guineas.

The Duke of St. Alban's Galore, by Galopin, *ex* Lady Maura, made her first attempt in the Whitsuntide Plate at Manchester, but in September carried off the Harrington Stakes at the Derby Meeting, when, though carrying 8st 3lbs., she beat Arrandale and Seabreeze, winning by six lengths. At the Sandown Park Club Meeting the same month, she carried off the Michaelmas Stakes by six lengths. In the Severals Plate at the Newmarket Second October Meeting only second place fell to Galore, who was beaten by Lord Calthorpe's Sandal. Her last attempt was at Derby (November), when she was badly unplaced in the Chesterfield Nursery Handicap.

Orbit is the property of the Duke of Westminster, by Bend Or *ex* Fair Alice, was bred by his Grace, and only appeared five times last season, in three of which he was successful. He made his *debut* in the Stockbridge Post Sweepstakes, but was beaten by a neck by Simon Pure. After that he did not appear again till the Newmarket 1st October Meeting, where he ran unplaced in the Ross Memorial Stakes, won by Sky Pilot. His first victory was at the Kempton Park October Meeting, where, carrying 7st. 11lbs., he won the Champion Nursery Handicap, seven furlongs by four lengths, beating eleven others. He followed this up at the Newmarket Houghton Meeting by winning the Criterion Nursery Handicap, six furlongs, by two lengths, nine others being behind him ; and his last win was in the Doveridge Stakes at Derby, one mile, where, carrying 9st. 5lbs., he won by three lengths, giving nearly a stone weight to three others.

Crowberry, ch. c., by Roseberry, *ex* Lizzie Lindsay, the property of Mr. Viner, won five races, and took places in four others. The colt's successes were (1) the Chetwynd Plate, £196, at Epsom, Webb, jockey ; (2), same meeting, Epsom, Two-year-old Plate, £196, Webb ; (3), Ascot Meeting, Queen's Stand Plate, £420, over Kilwarlin and Mesmerist, Warne, jockey ; (4), York (August Meeting), Prince of Wales's Stakes, £647, over Caerlaverock and Arrandale, Webb, jockey ; and (5) at Manchester, the Lancaster Nursery Handicap, £484, Wood being the rider.

Ossory, by Bend Or, *ex* Lily Agnes, is the property of the Duke of Westminster, and is a ch. c., which won the only race in which he was entered last year, viz, the Criterion Stakes of £666, at Limerick, beating Frondeuse (2), and Johnny Morgan (3), Cannon being the jockey.

Benburb, a br. c., by Ben Battle, *ex* Exmeline, never achieved distinction. He ran in the Criterion Stakes, at Newmarket, Houghton, against Ossory, Frondeuse, and Johnny Morgan, and was badly unplaced, but for the Homebred Stakes at the same meeting came in second to Nina. Benburb is the property of the Duke of Beaufort.

Nether Avon, ch. c., by Avonita, dam by Mortemer, *ex* Highland Lassie, the property of Mr. A. Taylor, with an 8st. 8lb. load, ran for the first time, but unsuccessfully, in the Stanley Stakes at the Epsom Summer Meeting last year, where Van Dieman's Land, 9st. 3lb., came in first. In the Windsor Castle Stakes, 8st. 10lb., he was beaten by Satiety, Senanus and Briar Root. But in the Astley Stakes, at the Lewes Summer Meeting, Nether Avon (then Mr. Astley's property) gained second place, Simon Pure being first and Frondeuse third.

Van Dieman's Land was thrice a winner last year. The offspring of Robert the Devil, *ex* Distant Shore, the property of Mr. Ernest, gained his first victory in the Hyde Park Plate at the Epsom Spring Meeting, after being badly in rear of Anarch, Seabreeze, and others. In the Kempton Park Great Breeders' Stakes he was second to Harpagon ; again a winner in the Breeders' Plate at Newmarket (Second Spring Meeting), beating Hark and Simon Pure ; a winner for the third time in the Stanley Stakes at Epsom (Summer Meeting) beating among others Nether Avon. In the Thirteenth Ascot Biennial, Seabreeze, Hark and Anarch, all left him behind, and finally for the Champagne Stakes, at Doncaster (September), he came in rear of Ayrshire, Marmiton, Caerlaverock, Crowberry, and Belle Mahone.

PREVIOUS WINNERS.

The winners and particulars of the Derby for the last 50 yeers are given below :—

	Subs.	Starters	Time.		Jockey.
1839 Bloomsbury ...	143	21	—		Templeman
1840 Little Wonder .	144	17	—		Macdonald
1841 Coronation ...	154	29	—		Conolly
1842 Attila	180	24	—		Scott
1843* Cotherstone .	155	23	—		Scott
1844 (*a*) Orlando ...	153	29	—		Flatman
1845 Merry Monarch	137	31	—		F Bell
1846 Pyrrhus the First	193	27	2	55	S Day
1847 Cossack	188	32	2	52	Templeman
1848‡ Surplice	215	17	2	48	Templeman
1849‡ Flying Dutchman.....	237	26	3	0	Marlow
1850† Voltigeur.....	204	24	2	50	J Marson
1851 Teddington's...	192	33	2	51	J Marson
1852 Daniel O'Rourke.	180	27	3	2	F Butler
1853*‡ West Australian	195	28	2	55½	F Butler
1854 Andover.....	217	27	2	52	A Day
1855 Wild Dayrell ...	191	12	2	54	R Sherwood
1856 Ellington	213	24	3	4	Aldcroft
1857† Blink Bonny .	202	30	2	45	Charlton
1858 Beadsman	200	23	2	54	Wells
1859 Musjid	246	30	2	59	Wells
1860 Thormanby ...	225	30	2	55	Custance
1861 Kettledrum ...	240	18	2	43	Bullock
1862 Caractacus.....	233	34	2	45½	J Parsons
1863* Macaroni.....	255	31	2	50½	T Chaloner
1864‡ Blair Athol...	234	30	2	43	J Snowden
1865*‡ Gladiateur...	249	29	2	46	H Grimshaw
1866*‡ Lord Lyon...	274	26	2	50	Custance
1867 Hermit	256	30	2	52	J Daley
1868 Blue Gown.....	262	18	2	43½	Wells
1869* Pretender.....	247	22	2	52½	J Osborne
1870 Kingcraft	252	15	2	45	T French
1871 Favonius	209	17	2	50	T French
1872 Cremorne	191	23	2	45½	Maidment
1873 Doncaster	201	12	2	50	F Webb
1874 George Frederick	212	20	2	46	Custance
1875 Galopin	199	18	2	48	Morris
1876 Kisber	226	15	2	44	Maidment
1877 Silvio	245	17	2	50	F Archer
1878 Sefton	231	22	2	56	Constable
1879 Bevys.....	278	23	3	2	Fordham
1880 Bend Or	257	19	2	46	F Archer
1881‡ Iroquois	242	15	2	50	F Archer
1882* Shotover	198	14	2	45	3-5th T Cannon
1883 StBlaise	215	11	2	48	2-5th C Wood
1884 { St Gatien ... / Harvester ... }	189	15	2	46	1-5th { C Wood / S Loates
1885 Melton	189	12	2	44	1-5th F Archer
1886 Ormoude	199	9	2	45	3-5th F Archer
1887 Merry Hampton	190	11	2	43	J Watts

(*) Also won the Two Thousand ; (†) The Oaks ; and (‡) The St. Leger.

(*a*) A horse, falsely described as Running Rein, by The Saddler, out of Mab, by Duncan Grey, came in first, but was subsequently proved to be a four-year old colt called Maccabeus (afterwards Zanoni), by Gladiator, dam by Capsicum, and was disqualified.

THE HOT WEATHER AT MATHERAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MATHERAN, MAY 28.

WE continue to be fairly festive upon the hill, although we are now within measurable distance of the end of the season. As was excepted, the lawn-tennis tournament was won by Mr. Vidal and Mrs. Frere, who, on Tuesday, defeated Captain Wilson and Mrs. Oswald. There still remained the second prize to be decided. For this the first favourites were Mr. Farran and Miss La Touche, who had offered the most determined resistance to the winners of the first prize. However, on Thursday, although they won the first of the three sets, they succumbed after a hard-fought struggle to Captain Wilson and Mrs. Oswald. The tournament thus came to a conclusion after exciting a great deal of excitement in the breasts, not only of the competitors themselves, but also of their friends and supporters.

On Thursday evening the Queen's Birthday was celebrated with due honour by her loyal subjects in Matheran, especially by Mr. Pinto, who supplied unlimited champagne for the occasion to his numerous guests and to his guests' guests. After dinner we had some excellent vocal and instrumental music from Mrs. Oswald, Mrs. Gunion, Mrs. Van Hantleman, Miss Davis, Mr. Barrett and Captain Wilson. The music was followed by dancing, which was kept up with spirit beyond midnight. At the other hotels, too, it should be mentioned, that the Queen's Birthday was not allowed to pass without honour. At the Rugby at any rate, her Majesty's health was drunk, as at Pinto's, in champagne provided gratis by the proprietor.

Saturday was the day fixed for the Scottish Orphanage athletic sports, which began at four o'clock in the afternoon. A large crowd assembled on the Chowk Plateau even at that early hour, and by five o'clock most of the beauty and fashion of Matheran were present to view the proceedings. The open space behind the old Chowk Hotel, which is now, I believe, the property of Mr. Budrudin Tyabji, is admirably adapted for out-door games, and the race courses were well cleared and marked out with lines of stones and flags, so that the competitors could see clearly the path they had to pursue in each race. The flags were dancing merrily in the fresh cool breeze that invigorated the young athletes and agreeably fanned the cheeks of the fair spectators assembled to admire their feats of strength and agility. Perhaps the best contested event of the afternoon was the girls' second tug-of-war. The two parties were so evenly balanced, that for about a full minute, which must have seemed an age to the girls straining every nerve to gain the victory for their party, the rope remained almost entirely motionless. The winner of the high jump cleared four feet four inches—a very good jump for a young boy born and bred in this country. The foot races between the Orphanage children were run with great spirit, and the all-comers' race was won by little Freddy Chalk, who got over the ground splendidly and beat several boys far bigger than himself. There were also prizes given to the Anglo-Vernacular school children on the hill. They did not, however, show anything like the same athletic energy as the Orphanage children. The native chatty race was, however, a most amusing sight. This was a race in which the native boys had to run with chatties full of water on their head. All arrived at the winning post without losing their chatties on the way, although drenched with the water shaken out as they ran. The race was won by a queer little ragamuffin, who came in grinning from ear to ear rejoicing in his victory. After the games the children were formed in a hollow square and received their prizes one by one from the hand of Mrs. Wyer. They then sat down with the best of appetites to a substantial tea, most of the materials of which had been brought up expressly for the purpose from Bombay by Mr. Anderson. The sports were a great success, and thanks are due to Mr. Cobbold who showed untiring energy as starter, as also to Dr. Barry and the other gentlemen who assisted him in discriminating between the first, second and third prize-winners as they rushed in a tumultuous and confused mass past the winning post.

CAMP FOLLOWERS IN INDIA.

ON three evenings during the week preceding the departure of the mail, questions were put to the Under-Secretary for India by Professor Stuart, Mr. McLaren, and other members, concerning the authenticity of a circular relating to the arrangements for female camp followers, purporting to have been issued by the Quarter Master General in India. In the first instance, Sir John Gorst said that he was unable to speak to the authenticity of the document, but that the Secretary of State had taken such steps that if authentic it would be forthwith cancelled, and that orders had been sent out to India which would put an absolute stop to such practices if they existed. On the next day Sir James Fergusson, in the absence of Sir John Gorst, made a similar declaration. The questions, he said, "imply a practice or system of providing women for the several regiments in India. To any such practice, if it exists, the Secretary of State is as entirely opposed as the hon. members who have asked such questions. It is, in his opinion, wholly indefensible, and the orders which he has sent out to the Government of India will effectually put an end to it if it exists." On the 10th of May Sir John Gorst, again answering Professor Stuart, said that information had been received which showed that the document was authentic, and that it would be laid before Parliament when received. In these circumstances there is no reason why we should not quote some portions of the memorandum, as they appear in a pamphlet published at the office of the *Bombay Guardian* :—

On June 17th, 1886, a "Circular Memorandum" was addressed by Major-General E. F. Chapman, Quarter Master General in India, to "General Officers Commanding Divisions and Districts." It states in its second paragraph that it was written by order of General Sir Frederick Roberts, Commander-in-Chief in India, who "desires me to give prominence to the following points which appear to be specially deserving of consideration by the military and medical authorities in every command."

The 9th paragraph of the "Circular Memorandum" under consideration says—"In the regimental bazaars it is necessary to have a sufficient number of women ; to take care that they are sufficiently attractive ; and to provide them with proper houses."

In furtherance of the instructions of the "Circular Memorandum" above quoted, the Officer Commanding the Cheshire Regiment at Solon caused the following application to be sent to the Cantonment Magistrate, Umballa*:—

2ND CHESHIRE REGIMENT.

Requisition for extra attractive women for Regimental Bazar (soldiers) in accordance with Cir. Memo. No. 21a, Office of the Qr. Mr. General in India, dated Simla, 17th June, 1886.

Station	Strength of N. C. Officers and Men.	No. of women Present.	No. of Extra Women now Required.	Remarks.
Solon 9 July, 1886.	400	6	6	These women's fares by Ekkas (2) from Umballa to Solon will be paid by the Cheshire Regt. on arrival. Please send young and attractive women as laid down in Qr. Mr. General's Cir. No. 21a, dated Simla, 17-6-86.

In remitting to the Assistant Quarter Master General on August 6th, 1886, a copy of the foregoing requisition, the officer Commanding the Cheshire Regiment wrote—"Some of the women now with the head-quarters of the 2nd Batt. Cheshire Regiment are not very attractive, and application has been made to the Cantonment Magistrate, Umballa, for others, but up to date none have arrived ; therefore it is presumed a great difficulty exists in procuring the class of young women asked for."

The Officer Commanding the R. Battery, 2nd Brigade, Field Artillery, Jullunder, wrote on July 24th, 1886,—"There are not enough women and they are not attractive. More and younger women are required, and their houses should be improved."

The Officer Commanding the Connaught Rangers at Jullunder wrote to the Assistant Quarter Master General on July 9th, 1886,—"The Cantonment Magistrate has already on more than one occasion been requested to obtain a number of younger and more attractive women, but with little or no success. He will be again appealed to . . . . . The Cantonment Committee will be asked to improve the houses . . . . . and as there is no lack of money in the Cantonment funds much might be done to improve the outward status of this class of women. . . . . The Major-General Commanding should invoke the aid of the local Government by instructing the Cantonment Magistrates whom they appoint that they give all possible aid to Commanding Officers in procuring a sufficient number of young, attractive, and healthy women."

The Officer Commanding at Jutogh wrote to the Assistant Quarter Master General on July 28th, 1886—"I have ordered the number of prostitutes to be increased to twelve, and have given special instructions as to the four additional women being young and of attractive appearance."

The Christian, a London weekly newspaper, has given a deal of prominence to this and similar subjects, and the *Overland Mail* thus indignantly comments upon it :—

There now lies before us, on its way to the fireplace, a publication called *The Christian*, written for the edification, it is to be assumed, of those who desire to live in the spirit of the gentlemanly Founder of the Christian religion. On page 21, we find two and a half columns devoted to "England's Young Women," who, it may be assumed, are intended to be reached by the teachings and information of the paper in question. On page 17, we find an article headed in large type all across the page, "British Indian Government in Agreement with Hell." Mr. S. Smith might usefully direct attention to this publication while he is inviting the Government to exercise a censorshop of morals over the booksellers of London. The fanatics who write and disseminate these documents seem to be quite indifferent to the fact that they are scattering the seeds of immorality over a soil which is innocent and pure. It is infamous to popularise these subjects, which strictly belong, like many medical and legal matters, to an esoteric department of sociology. Still more culpable is it to impute to men whose Christianity is as sincere and unimpeachable as that of their accusers, vile motives, and such odium as it sought to be conveyed by the title of this abominable article. There is one statement in the paper which the Indian Government ought to take up, and force the writer, one Alfred S. Dyer, who gives his address at Bombay, either to prove or retract. It is to be hoped, if this statement is untrue, the intimation given by this individual that "the Lord has brought these facts to his knowledge. . . in a manner that has been truly miraculous" will not deter the Indian courts from applying some judicious human maxims to a test of the evidence.

A GOVERNMENT ORDER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you have the kindness to let the public know what the precise orders of the Government of Bombay are on the much-vexed question, the "Social Pest ?" I read in your paper that Government have ordered the Commissioner of Police, so far back as the 24th of March last, to permit the European women to return to the street they were residing in for a number of years before their dispersal by the unwise action of that officer.

The Commissioner of Police has, it appears, done nothing to carry out that order, and, on the contrary, has recently permitted a few of them to set up their calling in a bungalow just a few yards from the Grant Road Railway Station in a respectable locality occupied by well-known professional gentlemen ; and that too in the commencement of this month. It behoves the Representatives of the Third Estate to save the locality from this simply

INTOLERABLE NUISANCE.

May 29.

THE following appointments have been made :—12th Bengal Cavalry : Major Lynch to be Second-in-Command ; Major Wilson, Captain Goad and Captain Hutchinson, Squadron Commanders, to move up in grade succession ; Lieutenant Carleton, from the 5th Bengal Cavalry, and Lieutenant Smith, Squadron Officer, to be Squadron Commanders ; and Lieutenant Schlesinger, attached, to be permanent Squadron Officer. 5th Bengal Cavalry : Lieutenant Lang, attached, to be permanent Squadron Officer, *vice* Lieutenant Carleton, promoted to the 12th Bengal Cavalry. 2nd Punjab Cavalry : Col. Clifford, Second-in-Command, to Commandant, *vice* Colonel Lance, vacated ; and Lieutenant-Colonel Money, Squadron Commander, to be Second-in-Command, but to continue seconded.

MR. ROWLAND WARD'S "SPORTSMAN'S HAND-BOOK."

MR. ROWLAND WARD, F. Z. S., has issued a new edition of his "Sportsman's Hand-book." The eminence which Mr. Ward has attained as a sportsman-naturalist lends the weight of authority to his opinions. He comes of a family of sportsmen and naturalists. His grandfather was a practical naturalist ; his father, the late Henry Ward, he says, with a pride that is natural, became eminent in the same way, "but with some remarkable advantages having travelled much in pursuit of his profession in both hemispheres, and notably as the companion of Audubon, when that distinguished man was so greatly enriching and extending the field of natural history" ; his brother was one of the best known and most skilful operators in artistic taxidermy in England, and he himself has attained an eminence to which none of his competitors can aspire, some of his trophies, notably in the Cooch Behar collection, being veritable triumphs in the art. His hand-book is replete with information indispensable to the sportsman. Since the last edition was published it has undergone considerable alteration to adapt it to the exigencies of the time. The progress of invention, the practical extinction of some specimens of game, the discovery of new fields, and the shifting of game itself, have all combined to make a thorough revision of the book necessary. Regarding the changes which have been in progress during the past decade, Mr. Ward says :—

The practical extinction of the North-American bison, or buffalo as he has been generally called, in a wild state on his own

cellular bone, which cannot well be pierced by a bullet, unless it be directed through the orifice of the ear. If he be charging towards you, the best shot is in the chest. The position of heart and brain is marked in the diagram. When an African elephant is undisturbed, his great ear will furnish a sure direction for a deadly shot. Aim at the central portion of the outer edge.

The hippopotamus if shot when he rises to the surface of the water, should receive the bullet up his nostril; that is the surest road to his brain. When stricken the beast sinks, and it may be an hour or two before his body rises; the time depends greatly on the temperature of the water. If he is shot on the shore, his heart should be aimed at behind the shoulder, halfway up his body in the line of his leg—the general rule. The seal should be shot in the brain, but the locality of his brain is very deceiving. It is peculiarly back towards the neck.

MR. CHISHOLM'S DESIGNS FOR THE MUNICIPAL OFFICES.

MR. CHISHOLM'S designs for the Bombay Municipal Buildings are being exhibited in the Royal Academy, and the leading architectural journals have notices of them. The *Building News*, in speaking of them as "rejected," is, of course, under a misconception. It says that Mr. Chisholm "must thank mere luck in having his rejected design for the Bombay Municipal Offices hung on the line. The elevations are set forth in large pen-and-ink diagrams, showing an Oriental design based upon an Italian framework." The *Architect* briefly remarks:—"Mr. R. Chisholm has two drawings of his competition design for the Municipal Offices, Bombay, in which much is done to suggest that the building is not in Italy." The *Builder* in its notice says:—

The author gives a "key-plan" (with no names of departments, however), showing that the buildings are arranged round the end of a triangular tongue of land between two roads—Cruickshank Road and Hornby Road. There is a large square block with a bulbous dome over it as the termination at one end of the range of buildings, the rest of which go round the site in rather lower dimensions and divided into pavilions. The general treatment is derived from India or Saracenic sources; bracket-capitals are employed in the columns in the two lowest ranges of verandahs. The domed block has three large pointed windows in its main storey, which are filled in with tracery in a square pattern; in the angle pavilions of the other buildings the windows are filled with flowing tracery of a Saracenic character in a very elaborate manner. Below the principal string courses are projecting tile-courses or eaves to keep the heat off the walls. The cornice is adorned with a cresting in that Oriental taste which was imitated in the Cad'Oro Palace, but with intervening features taking the place of the pedestals and vases which recur in the classic cornice. There is a great deal of work in the design and the drawings; two large elevations are most conscientiously made out; but though, as we have said, there is a general Oriental look about the design, the European hand is everywhere obvious, and thus there is a sense of incongruity and incompleteness; the building has an Oriental aspect without Oriental feeling. We doubt the architectural policy of treating Anglo-Indian buildings in this spirit; we are inclined to think that architecture representing the European race is better treated as European architecture, with a modified treatment to suit the climate, rather than this kind of half-pretence of Indian design and workmanship.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

DIAMOND DIGGING IN MADRAS.

THE *Kaiser-i-Hind* says:—On Saturday week the *Bombay Gazette* published an excellent article commenting on the circumstances under which a company is being started in England for working the diamond mines in Madras. In the prospectus which has been issued statements have been made which are of a questionable character and require to be explained. The *Bombay Gazette* was, therefore, perfectly right in warning the public against it. The people of India have had ample experience of gold mines and such other speculations, but still it is necessary that a warning voice should be raised. Notwithstanding that the *Bombay Gazette* has discharged its just duty to the community, a native paper asserts that the *Bombay Gazette* is jealous because the advertisement in question was only given to the *Times of India* and not to that paper. We are in a position to say that there is no foundation whatever for the assertion. Like the *Times of India*, the *Bombay Gazette* had also received the advertisement, but the proprietor of the latter objected to certain portions of it as requiring explanation, and declined to publish it. What inference can be drawn from the fact that no reply has yet been given by the company to the comments appearing against it in the *Bombay Gazette*.

AN INTERESTING VISIT.

(*Extract from an article in "The Fountain."*)

THE other day I had the privilege of spending an hour in the consulting rooms of a medical electrician who bids fair to make for himself a great reputation. Although Mr. B. Copson Garratt does not place himself so prominently before the public as do some others in his profession, I have good reason to believe that he is doing a work which is scarcely less extensive, and is certainly not less effective, than theirs. Mr. Garratt is a man who likes to work in a quiet way. I think, however, that such a man ought to be better known. He is an enthusiast, albeit a very sober one. He will talk to you by the hour about medical electricity, in which he is, of course, thoroughly well up, and he never tries of showing you its wondrous effects. If you ask him why he goes into raptures over this remarkable therapeutic agent, he will give you two very good reasons; the first is that it gave him new life, and the second is that it has given new life to others. Mr. Garrat knows, and therefore speaks.

After giving me a little galvanism, which had no more serious effect than to make my hands feel a little sleepy, Mr. Garratt converted the current into what is termed constant instead of induced, and assured me there was just as much electricity passing through my body as would be sufficient in the other form to kill me. As an illustration of the penetrative power of magnetism, I may mention that I held in front of me a mariner's compass, and Mr. Garratt held behind me one of his magnetic bends, and in a moment the magnetic current passed through my clothing—and I had a very heavy overcoat on—and through my body, and laid hold of the hand of the compass. This is the mighty force which Mr. Garratt infuses into and sends right through the system of his patient, producing the most astonishing and beneficial results.

Some of the most startling scientific discoveries of the present age are based upon magnetic principles, and the efficacy of magnetism as a healer promises to lead to results quite as startling as any that have attended it in other directions. Here let me repeat that magnetism is not galvanism. The latter, as I understand, often fails, and even when it succeeds it is open to the objection that its effect is too powerful. In skilful hands it has been and may be used with success; but it is, nevertheless, in its application, often of a painfully irritating character, because it must come into direct contact with the body, requiring the nerves as a conducting medium. Mr. Garratt does not claim to have made any new discovery, but he has found out how to use electricity in the most efficient and practical way.

Magnetism does not supersede ordinary medicines, but can be used in conjunction with them without at all affecting or being affected by their action. Its chief value is that it will reach cases which ordinary medicine will not touch. Take paralysis. The doctor does not, cannot, cure paralysis, but Mr. Garratt can point you to people who were bedridden, and, to all appearance, bedridden for life, but who, thanks to magnetism, have left their couch, and are now engaged in the active work of life. Long standing cases of epilepsy and spinal irritation have also been cured. I take these cases from a pamphlet of Mr. Garratt's, where full names and addresses are given, and which will be sent post free to any person who will write to his consulting rooms, 16, Finsbury-square, London, E. C. Ordinary medicines are of little avail in chronic cases of long standing; but these are just the cases that Mr. Garratt likes to undertake. Another classof sufferers who derive incalculable benefit from magnetism are people of over-worked brain. In such cases the physician usually prescribes complete rest and a total change of air, medicine being of little use. Mr. Garratt affirms that he can give the over-worked man all the benefit that he would derive from rest and change, and give it to him in a very much quicker, simpler, and cheaper way. It will be seen, therefore, that Mr. Garratt's system is not opposed to the efforts of others who are battling with disease; on the contrary, it is an auxiliary which may be used in conjunction with and as a supplement to them.

ON the recommendation of the Medical Board, Lieutenant E. Hearle Cole, Bengal Staff Corps, officiating Squadron Officer, 7th Bengal Cavalry, is permitted to proceed to England, on leave, in anticipation of the leave which will hereafter be granted him by the Government or the Commander-in-Chief.

THE NEW INDUSTRIAL ERA IN INDIA.

AT the monthly meeting of the Royal Colonial Institute, which was held at the Hotel Metropole on the 7th inst., a paper on "The New Industrial Era in India" was read by Sir William Wilson Hunter. The Duke of Buckingham and Chandos presided.

Sir William Hunter, in the course of his paper, said that during the present generation India had appeared in a new character in the markets of the world. While the India of antiquity was a dealer in curiosities, and the India of the East India Company a trader in luxuries, the India of the Queen was a wholesale producer of staples, doing an enormous export business. India was now entering the market as a competitor with the British workman, and it was probable that before long she would appear in equally keen competition with the British capitalist. In drawing attention to the position which India was thus taking up, he said that position is not without its perils. We had, on the one hand, this great and powerful England, hard pressed by the necessity of finding work for its own population and able to impose its economic theories and its imperial laws on the competing population of India. On the other hand, there was the vast Indian people, a people whom we could wrong if we pleased, but whose wrongs would assuredly bring shame and punishment to England; a people no longer silent under injury or incapable of union, but trained by ourselves to criticise our acts, and throbbing with the aspirations of that new national life which we ourselves have called into being. He believed that during the next few years there would come moments of great temptation to England to deal unfairly with India. For the development of India as a manufactoring and food-exporting country would involve changes in English production, which, although bringing their compensations in the end, must for a time be attended by suffering and loss. We should not forget that in the last century, when Indian cottons competed with English fabrics in England, prohibitive restrictions were laid upon the import of Indian cottons into Great Britain. In the present century, when English piece goods were being threatened by the Indian mills, the Indian Customs tariff had been more than once dealt with in the interests, not of the Indian revenue, but ofthe English manufacturer. Some of our most injurious mistakes towards India had, indeed, been mistakes of ignorance rather than of injustice. He thought, however, that a fuller knowledge of the facts would create a more steadfast resolve to do right; that the national conscience would become more sensitive as the national intelligence becomes more clearly informed. After a lenghty description of the various trade eras of India, the lecturer concluded as follsws:—"India is now waiting for an English statesman with breadth of mind to grasp the situation, and with firmness of purpose to give effect to his views. India has had conquering viceroys and consolidating viceroys: she now waits for a commercial viceroy. A whole series of economic questions of the first magnitude are impending—questions which only an English statesman of the first class will have the courage and authority to effectively deal with. Take, as a single example, the great railway system. Government has got the monopoly of the carrying trade in India. It is to use that monopoly as a source of revenue by means of high rates, which act ultimately as a tax on production and a tax on trade? Or is it to content itself with the actual interest on its outlay, and thus give an enormous impulse to Indian agriculture commerce, and manufactures by low charges of carriage? The reduction of railway rates in India means a cheaper loaf for England. But it does not necessarily mean, as some of our native friends suppose, a harder struggle for life in India. For there is plenty of land in India if the people could only be brought to it, and plenty of food in India if it could only be brought cheaply to the people. The railways are, in fact, opening up new grain-producing areas, in which the population is sparse, and the power of producing surplus food almost inexhaustible. Neither does the competition of India in manufactured goods mean the impoverishment of England. For the most striking feature of Indian trade is that with the growth of her own manufactures she seems to have an ever-growing fund for the purchase of goods from England. In 1873, at the beginning of the period under review, India could afford to buy only thirty-one millions sterling of imported merchandise. She now takes fifty-one millions. With the export of India's food staples, and the increase of India's manufactures, changes in production must take place in England. But India's present gain is not England's ultimate loss. It will, in the end, be a gain to England in common with the whole world."

THE BAHAMAS.

SOME more interesting reading about life in the Bahamas is provided in the May number of the *Nineteenth Century*. Most readers of the following extract will probably agree with the writer that few of those who live in the rush and hurry of our great cities but must long for a brief glimpse of such islands of repose, where the burden of the day may be laid aside and the too-pressing realities of life may for a time be forgotten:—

Dwellers in the dark and sombre north can hardly realize the charm and joyousness that seem to radiate from earth and air in the lotos-eating southern climes. The mere sense of existence becomes in itself a happiness; one can understand what animals probably feel in pleasant pastures on brilliant days. Then, as the sun sinks slowly downwards, the golden heaven glows over a rejoicing earth, flushing every moment into richer beauty beneath the departing rays, while rosy beams of light streaming upwards like so many auroras is a singular and very beautiful effect often to be seen in a Bahama sunset. When the sun has set new beauties appear, every bush and tussock becoming alive with thousands of fire-flies; and when a silvery green moon rises in the calm deep sapphire sky, it is difficult to decide whether night or day be the more full of loveliness. In the bush the trees are clothed with numerous orchids, some of them bearing flowers of great beauty and having a delicious perfume.

A NEGRO'S COTTAGE.

Embowered amidst fruit-trees, a negro's cottage is a picturesque abode—a small wooden shanty half-hidden by roses, jessamine, and honeysuckle.

"A shrub of gardenia often grows near the miniature verandah, over which trails stephanotis or passion flowers, and winter is heralded by the poinsettia near the fence assuming its crimson crown. The cottage is generally much too small for the teeming family, and even when his means admit of doing so the owner rarely enlarges his house, as a superstition exists against it—to add to a house is unlucky. Fortunately the windows are usually unglazed, so that during the day air circulates freely; but at night the shutters are fast closed and every chink and cranny stuffed to exclude ventilation, and in a hot climate the consequences are disastrous. In slavery days consumption was almost unknown amongst the black people, but now much the largest proportion of deaths amongst them have been stated to arise from pulmonary complaints. So rapid is the progress of the disease that a month is a long time for the patient (if coloured) to last, once he has been seized by consumption; and cases are not uncommon in which the sufferer succumbs in a few days. The people themselves ascribe the malady to the influx of American invalids, who of late years flock to Nassau (the capital of the Bahamas) during the winter. The negroes will tell you that before the Americans came there was no consumption in the place, but that the disease has spread amongst them from their taking in the washing of the foreign consumptives.

THE "FLESH-POTS" OF SLAVERY.

Sometimes a casual remark brings the slavery times startlingly near. It sounds strange to European ears to hear a man talk of events that happened "when he was a slave." Sometimes the old negroes pine for the "flesh-pots" of slavery and deplore the miseries of emancipation. "Gubbenor Smith, him bad gubbenor," remarked an old woman to her clergyman; "if he had not come, dey no make us free. Den I had no rent to pay, no food to buy. Now I must pay for de house, pay for de tea, pay for de clothes, pay for ebbery ting. When I had a massa he gib me ebbery ting.

Though the older negroes look back with regret to the hotter suns and more luxuriant fields of their own land, after the second generation the darkies consider themselves real creoles, or natives of the West Indies, and regard with considerable contempt their brethren born on the dark continent, whom they disdainfully designate as 'dem Africans.' Towards the mixed race or 'coloured people' the attitude of their full-blooded ebon brethren is a mixture of distrust, contempt, and envy, mulattos occupying the doubtful position assigned to that which is 'neither fish, flesh, nor good red herring.' There is a negro saying 'Black people are a basket dat hab a handle, and de buckras (white men) are a basket dat hab a handle, but de coloured people dey be a basket dat hab no handle,' by which they mean that mulattos belong to no race or nation.

SHARKS.

It appears that in the Bahamas the shark is a cowardly fish, and, unless impelled by hunger, rarely assails a human being, except he be first attacked

"Instances of their devouring the bodies of people who have been drowned are frequent; but we did not hear of any case in which any living person had been taken by a shark. Personally, we found the sharks really forbearing creatures. On one occasion some members of our party, including two little boys, who would have been toothsome morsels for a shark, were bathing in the harbour close to the barracks. A soldier was observed shouting and gesticulating; but my husband failed to catch what the man said. On leaving the water he learned that the soldier had been trying to caution him about the vicinity of a large shark. The small boys had heard the man cry 'A shark! a shark!' but had maintained a judicious silence about it, as they were afraid of being made to leave the water sooner than usual. This shark was killed a couple of days afterwards, and measured 15 feet in length." These sharks, however, are certainly voracious. Here is an instance "related by a gentleman on whose testimony reliance may be placed":—"At a little distance from the town of Nassau there is good sport catching 'Black Fish,' as they are locally termed. These fish are found in deep water, so that it is necessary to pay out sixty fathoms or so of line; on hauling up, it is often tantalising to find that a shark has been beforehand and taken the prize off the hook. On one occasion this happened so frequently that, in order to secure some fish and get rid of the robber, the man let go a shark-hook and soon captured a large shark. They cut the unhappy creature open, extracted the liver (which contains a considerable quantity of oil), and flung the carcass overboard. In a few minutes there was another tug at the hook, and to the no small surprise of the fishermen, they brought up the very shark they had just thrown away as dead."

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s.s. Abeon a 1,401 tons, Captain G. R. Corner, sailed yesterday for Marseilles, with a general cargo.

THE s.s. Carlton, 1,322 tons, Captain W. Storey, will sail to-day for London, laden with a general cargo.

THE s.s. Inchmaree, 1,289 tons, Captain F. Major, cleared out yesterday for Port Said, laden with a general cargo.

THE P and O steamer Surat, 1,676 tons, Captain J L Parfit, arrived in port yesterday, from Aden, with a general cargo and six deck passengers.

THE s s Wolviston, 1,136 tons, Captain M Edward, from Newport (April 27,) arrived in Bombay yesterday morning, laden with railway materials and Mrs Edwards and two children, as passengers. She was consigned to her Captain.

THE B I S N steamer Purulia, 993 tons, Captain H P Jones, arrived in Bombay yesterday morning from Busreh and the Persian Gulf ports *via* Karachi, laden with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. J. M. Reid, Captain Witherby, Captain Peirse, Vet. Surgeon Appleton, Mons Von Biber, Mr. Noroji; and about 89 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—MAY 28.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sh eds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Chelydra	1574	Peace	A	Boyts, Craig & Co.
,, R. Rubattino	3023	Marello	B	F. Bozzoni.
,, City of Carthage	1717	McGrieve	..	Sir Ch. Forbes & Co.
,, Teheran	1670	Seymour	D	P. & O. Co.
,, Miranda	1090	Phippin	E	C. Eduljee.
,, Sorrento	1775	Juston	F	F. Muir & Co.
,, European	1736	Mandeno	G	E. Bates & Co.
,, Eastbourne	1509	Watson	H J	J. Mackintosh & Co.
,, Bormida	1474	Dagnen	K	F. Bozzoni.
,, Abana	2,060	Seinent	L	R. Brothers & Co.
,, Eden Hall	2353	Millard	M	E. Bates & Co.
,, Sirocco	1341	J. Gill	N	Captain.
,, Brookfield	1559	Stabell	O	J. Mackintosh & Co.
,, Westbourne	1227	Bennington	P	J. Mackintosh & Co.
,, Europa	1492	Jones	Q	Killick, Nixon & Co.
,, Flambro	1449	Grinauld	Along side.	Bombay Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. Accomac	1629	Windsor	1	J. Mackintosh & Co.
,, Guildford	1475	Snails	2	.....
,, Katie	2116	Lund	3	J. Mackintosh & Co.
,, Algoma	1892	Murray	4	Cursetjee Eduljee.
,, Mameluke	1752	A. Newey	5	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Carlton	1322	Story	6	Captain.
,, Lancaster	1117	J. T. Leggett	8	F. Muir & Co.
,, New Comen Ship Kt. Companion	1387	Hauron	9	Lang, Moir & Co.
,, Boadicea	1469	Davies	10	Captain.
S.S. Abeona	1895	Davies	11	Bbay. Co., Ld.
,, Inchmaree	1405	Corner	12	Cursetjee Eduljee.
	1287	Major	13	Captain.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
29	Wolviston (s)	Edwards	Newport, April 27.
	Surat (s)	Parfit	Aden, May 23.
	Purulia (s)	Jones	Busreh & Karachi.
	Peshwa (s)	Carson	Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
29	Inchmaree (s)	Major	Port Said.
	Thames (s)	Seaton	London, &c.
	Abeona (s)	Corner	Marseilles.
30	Carlton (s)	Storey	London.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Eden Hall, for Liverpool.
,, Chelydra, for London.
,, Ethiopia, for Calcutta and Coast.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 29.

City of Carthage s—38 bales hemp, 62 bales cotton D J Sassoon and Co; 22 bales wool, P Jamrai; 200 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co; 150 bales cotton, Sir C Forbes and Co; 200 bales cotton, J C Busbay and Co; 300 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir and Co; 200 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 50 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co,

Abana s—9,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

Europa s—2,000 cwts wheat, Soundy and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Carlton s—74 bales woollen piece-goods, D Sassoon and Co.

Thames s—6 cwts ivory, C Alloobhai; 7 cwts ivory, M G Mahomed.

Chelydra s—100 bales cotton, Robertson Bros; 18 bales hide, F M Dama; 21 bales hide, Boyts, Craig and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Europa s—100 cwts buffalo horns, Volkart Bros.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Lancaster s—1,507 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

Boadicea s—20,892 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Kt Companion s—220 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co,

Brookfield s—275 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR HULL.

Sorrento s—740 cwts wheat, The Bo Co, Ld; 2,000 cwts myrabolums, J Veeru m.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Accomac s—100 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co; 137 cwts wheat, N Lalljee.

FOR HAVRE.

Algoma s—50 bales cotton, F Sauquet & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Star of Victoria s—5,000 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.

Katie s—750 cwts groundnuts, C C Jassawalla and Co;

FOR GENOA.

Katie s—1,000 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co; 1,000 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Bros; 100 bales cotton-fly, E Spinner and Co.

R Rubattino s—200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.

Amphitrite s—100 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co; 188 bales cotton, A Blaschcek and Co.

Eastbourne s—220 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co; 220 bales coton, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Amphitrite s—150 bales cotton, Durst and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Teheran s—174 bales twist, Finlay, Muir and Co; 50 bales twist, Framji, Sands and Co; 50 bales twist, N J Sassoon; 90 bales twist, J D Sassoon and Co.

Lombardy s—50 bales twist, Finlay, Muir and Co.

Bormida s—125 bales twist, J Campbell and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Teheran s—70 bales twist, Framji, Sands and Co; 55 bales wool, C H B Forbes and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Teheran s—70 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 121 bales twist, D, Sassoon and Co; 250 bales cotton H E Ellias and Co; 8 bales T Cloth, 31 bales twist and 7 bales yarn, Tata and Co; 100 bales cotton, H A Esmail and Co.

Bormida s—125 bales twist, E Sorabji; 50 bales twist, C Chhotalal; 460 cwts sharkfins and 57 cwts fishmaws, &c, H Datoo; 41 bales twist P Cowasji,

Lombardy s—50 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 4 bales twist, V Luxmishanker.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Teheran s—125 bales twist, H Ambaidas; 125 bales twist, S Abhraham; 50 bales twist, V Luxmishanker; 20 bales long cloth, D Sassoon and Co; 125 bales T cloth and shirtings, Lyon and Co; 25 bales T cloth and 16 bales long cloth, Tatta and Co.

Bormida s—27 bales cotton, K Veerji; 219 bales T and long cloth, P Cowasji; 20 bales twist and 54 bales T cloth, J Campbell and Co.

Lombardy s—25 bales twist, V Luxmishanker.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Ethopia s—925 bales cotton, R Luchmandas.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 29.

Wynch, Lieut, Bengal Staff Corps, on leave, from Sialkote.

Babington Peile, Major, Bombay, P W O Grenadiers, on leave, from Rajpipla.

Borradaile, Lieut, Bengal, 32nd Pioneers, on leave, from Burma.

Peirse, Captain, 5th Bombay Cavalry, on duty, from Quetta.

Appleton, Vet Surgeon, Bombay, A V D, on duty, from Karachi.

Witherby, Captain, Bengal, K O Yorkshire L I, on leave, from Quetta.

Gardner, Surgeon Major, Bengal Medical Staff, on leave, from Chirat.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 28.

Davies, Lt, 2nd Bombay Lancers, off leave, to Neemuch.

Milward, Lt, Lanc Fusiliers, from leave, to Poona.

MAY 29.

Wardrop, Colonel, Bombay, Staff Corps, on leave, to England.

Mallane, Surgeon, Bengal, I M S, on furlough, to England.

Wynch, Lt, Bengal, Staff Corps, on leave, to England.

Peile, Major, P W O Grenadiers, to rejoin, to Poona.

Huntley, Major, Bombay, Lincoln Regt, to join, to Chakrata.

Money, Captain, Bengal, C I Horse, to rejoin, to Augor.

Witherby, Captain, Bengal, K O York, L I, on leave, to England.

Holland, Lt, 5th Punjab Infantry, on furlough to England.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	7 pct.	850
Bank of Bengal	142,000	500	all	10 do.	915
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	14 do.	810
EXCHANGE BANK.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000			6 do.	120
Hong. and Shang. Banking Corporation	60,000	100	all	17½ do.	249
National Bank of India	27,320	$125		5 pct.	130
		250			

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,125
Empire Fire Insurance Co	200	5,000	1,000	Rs. 751	1,060
Indian Fire assurance Co	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co.	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2,025

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	..	£100	–	–	£160
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent.	–	£100	–	–	£161

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Co.	1,308	1,000	1,000	...	110
Albert Edward Mills Co., Ld.		00	500	Rs. 25	440
Anglo-Indian Spinning & Mfg. Co., Ld.	9,345	100	100	Rs. 4	99
Alfred Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	...	340
Ahmedabad Ginning & M. Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	..	–
Ahmedabad Mfg. & Calico Printing Co.	4,800	125	125	..	..
Ambica S. & M. Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	..	–
Alliance Cotton Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	605
Bellary S. & W. Mill, Ld.	871	500	500	Rs. 22½	520
Bombay Cotton Mfg. Co., Ld.	600	500	500	Rs. 20	340
Bombay United S. & W. Co.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	900
Berar Manufacturing Co., Ld.	2,750	200	200	..	150
Central India S. & W. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	4,500	500	500	Rs. 0	1,025
City of Bombay Mfg. Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 52	987½
Colaba Land & Mill Co., Ld.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 30	770
Connaught Mills Co., Ld.	840	500	500	Rs. 25	670
Cocria S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	500
David Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	350	Rs. 500	510
Dhun Mills, Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,050
Empress S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,415½	500	500	Rs. 25	770
Framjee Petit S. and Mfg. Co., Ld.	350	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	620
Gordon S. & Mfg. Co. Ld.	2,700	150	150	..	195
Goolam Baba S. & W. Co., Limited	2,000	500	500	..	300
Guzerat Ginning & Mfg. Co., Limite		1,000	1,000	..	...
Guzerat S. & W. Co. Limited	420	1,000	1,000	...	83
Hindustan S. & W. Mills Co., Ld.	1,200	1,000	1,000	35	780
Howard & Bullough Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	...	675
Hingunghat Mill Co., Limited.	700	575	500	Rs. 37½	720
Hyderabad Deccan S. & W. Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	625
Indian Mfg. Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,00	Rs. 80	770
Imperial Cotton Mills Co., Limited	1,360	500	500	Rs. 25	1,260
Jamshed Mfg. Co., Limited	1,600	250	250	Rs. 15	575
James Greaves Mill Co., Limited	1,320	500	50	Rs. 25	310
Jaffer Ali S. & W. Co., Ld., Original	600	500	500		675
Increased	1,483	250	25	Rs. 14	425
Jubilee Mill Co., Ld.	466	1,000	200	–	...
Jewraj Balloo S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,100	1,000	1,00	Rs. 55	1,130
Khandesa S. & W. Mills Co., Ld	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	700
Khattow Makanjee S. & W. Co., Ld	1,000	1,000	1,00	Rs. 25	660xd
Lukhmidas Khimjee S. & W. Co., Ld	1,000	1,00	1,00	Rs. 60	1,0 0
Leopold S. Bleaching & Mfg. Co., Ld	3,500	0	10	Rs. 5	146
Madras United S. and W. Mills Co., Ld.	500½		1,000	Rs. 125	2,200
Mahalaxmi S. & W. Co.aLd.	650	1,00	1,000	Rs. 30	500
Mazgon S. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	5,000	250	250	Rs. 5	160xd
Morarjee Gouldas S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,230	1,00	1,000	Rs. 70	1,555
Manockjee Petit Mfg. Co., Limited	4,050	1,00	1,000	Rs. 60	1,310
Naigaum Cotton Cleaning and Mfg. Co., Limited	1,300	1	100		10
Nawab of Balls S. W. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	2,000	250	250	...	...
New Great Eastern S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,500	1,0	1,000	Rs. 40	735
National S. & W. Co of India, Limited	600	1,00	1,000	...	400
Oriental S. & W. Co., Limited	5,720		625	Rs. 25	550
People of India S. & Mfg. Co., Limited	1,000	50	250	Rs. 6½	110
Presidency Mills Co., Limited	743	1,00	1,000	...	1,000
Prince of Wales S. & Mfg. Co., Limited	2,189		125	...	72½
Queen S. & W. Co., Limited	729	1,000	1,000	Rs 80	1,080
Ripon Mfg. Co., Ld	641	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,030
Sassoon S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,500	1,00	1,000	...	1,5.0
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld.	1,716	60	500	...	300
Sholapore S. & W. Co Ld.		10	,000	Rs. 55	1,19)
Sconderdas S. & W Mill Co., Ld.	650	00 1,000	1,006	Rs. 30	600
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co., Ld.	2,400	250	292	...	260
Swadeshi Mills Co, Ld	4,000	500	500	..	410
Victoria Mfg. Co., Ld.	600	0	1,000	Rs. 20	400
Veramgaum S. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	800	500	500	...	..
Western India S. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,200	1,000		–	675

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, &c.

Four per cent	100
Four-and-a-half per cent.	105
Municipal 5 per cent. Debenture Loans	107½
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	Nil.
New French Loan 5 pr. ct. 1872	Nil.
Paris Municipal Loan	215
Port Trust Bonds	96

JOONAS TYEB & CO.,

CIVIL AND MILITARY TAILORS; SHIRT, HABIT, AND PROFESSIONAL TROWSER MAKERS; ARMY, VOLUNTEERS, AND POLICE CONTRACTORS.

WE are now showing the largest new Stock in Bombay of Tweeds Angolas, Coatings, Flannels, Bedford Cords, Corduroys, Oxford Shirtings, Over-coatings, and Cotton Suitings, suitable for all climes. An early inspection is invited.

Suits made in six hours' notice. A good fit combined with first-class Material and excellent Workmanship can always be obtained.

We also have received a large new Stock of Hats, Neckties, Scarves, Braces of different Makers, Air-tight Uniform Cases, Hat Boxes, Trunks, Portmanteaus, Gladstone Bags, Rizzais, Blankets, Pillows, Rugs, Chairs, and all Travelling Requisites.

A large Stock of Army Cloth in Blue and Grey.

Laces, Badges, and Trimmings for all branches of the Military Service in stock. Military Uniforms, made to order to the latest Regulations.

For the cold weather, Cardigan Jackets, Woollen Banians, Lambs Wool Socks, and Knickerbocker Hose, Undershirts, and Drawers.

JOONAS TYEB & CO.,

11, HUMMUM-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the only preparation recognised by the Faculty as a wonderful Purifier of the Human Blood.

Those suffering from the effects of Tropical Climates, such as Torpid Liver, Attenuation of Body, Eruptions, Debility, Lassitude, &c., &c., will by taking this Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla, soon find relief and, ultimately, a cure.

It is asserted on *reliable* authority that by taking a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.

"We recommend your RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA."—MEDICAL REVIEW.

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—SIR R. MARTIN.

The late Lord Clyde, writing for WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA, says, "I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts, from anxiety and fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.

CAUTION—See that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark, AT THE BOTTOM OF THE BOTTLE.

PREPARED ONLY BY

THOMAS WILKINSON, 270 Regent Street, LONDON, W.

AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co., BOLTON AND Co., and PHILIPS AND Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT IN BOMBAY.] ESTABLISHED 1850

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & CO.,

BOMBAY FOUNDRY AND IRON WORKS

KHETWADY, BOMBAY,

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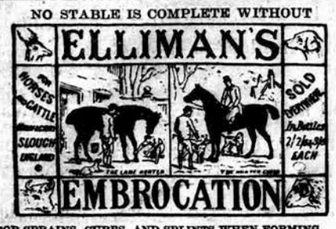
NOTICES.

NO STABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT



FOR SPRAINS, CURBS, AND SPLINTS WHEN FORMING.
FOR OVER-REACHES, CHAPPED HEELS, WIND GALLS.
FOR RHEUMATISM IN HORSES.
FOR SORE THROATS AND INFLUENZA.
FOR BROKEN KNEES, BRUISES, CAPPED HOCKS.
FOR SORE SHOULDERS, SORE BACKS.
FOR SORE MOUTHS IN SHEEP AND LAMBS.
FOR SPRAINS, CUTS, BRUISES IN DOGS.

Remarks by Masters of Hounds.

"I think it very useful." RUTLAND,
Master of Belvoir Hounds.

"*Indispensable* in any stable, but especially in the stable of a Master of Hounds." HADDINGTON,
Master of Berwickshire Hounds.

"I find this a very useful application for cuts, strains and bruises in horses' legs." C. PRYSE (Colonel),
Master of Colonel Pryse's Hounds.

ELLIMAN'S ROYAL EMBROCATION,
Sold by Chemists, Stores, and Saddlers, Price 2s.

Native Dealers and other large Buyers supplied.

EXTRACTUM HEPATIS MORRHUÆ
DOCTOR VIVIEN'S
COD LIVER DRAGEES & WINE

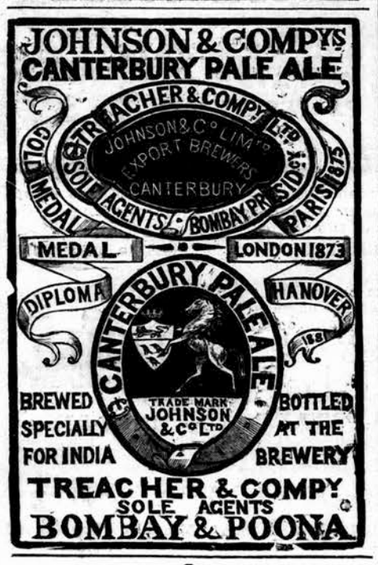
Composed of a concentrated Extract obtained direct from Cod's Livers, and containing all the active medicinal principles existing in them, and in Cod Liver oil.

Tow dragées, or one table spoonful of wine, are equal to one table spoonful of the best Cod Liver oil.

PRICE per bottle of 100 DRAGÉES 2/s
per bottle of wine 3/s.

WHOLESALE of H. VIVIEN, Phien.
PARIS.— 50, Boul. de Strasbourg
LONDON.— 76, New Bond Street

JOHNSON & COMPY'S
CANTERBURY PALE ALE



TREACHER & COMPY
SOLE AGENTS
BOMBAY & POONA

ROSS'S ROYAL
BELFAST
GINGER ALE
IRELAND
By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment on BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising*.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines on Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., erling that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square food annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.

welve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the arious stations selected by the Advertiser. In the vent of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of he Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

or further particulars apply to the Manager of t e *Bombay Gazette* Office, Esplanade Road Fort.

BANKRUPT STOCK.

THROUGH THE FAILURE OF A LARGE

WEST-END HOUSE.

MARCKS AND COMPANY LIMITED

HAVE RECEIVED FROM THEIR HOME AGENT

A MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF

GEM JEWELLERY.

CONSISTING OF

DIAMOND BROOCHES
DIAMOND AND PEARL BROOCHES
PEARL AND RUBY DEMI-SUITS
DO. AND SAPPHIRE PENDANTS
LOCKETS SET DIAMONDS
DO. DO. RUBIES
DO. DO. PEARLS
EARRINGS SET EMERALDS, PEARLS.

A few Handsome 18-carat Guard Chains, Albert and Victoria. Also Neck Chains in great variety Scarf Pins, convertible to Solitaire, Studs of Diamonds, Pearls, Rubies, Sapphires, Corals, Turquoises Lapislazuli, &c., &c., &c., in a hundred fanciful designs.

Diamond Cluster Earrings and other articles of jewellery too numerous to particularize in detail.

TO BE SOLD AT

UNPRECEDENTEDLY LOW PRICES.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED

BOMBAY.
43, Esplanade Road,
Opposit Clock Tower.

POONA.
1 East Street,
Opposite Napier Hotel.

ARTISTIC NOVELTIES AND CURIOSITIES.

A SELECT LOT of IVORY NISHKIS just to hand, beautifully and quaintly carved.

Also a large and splendid selection of Japanese and Chinese Artistic ware always on hand for inspection at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES to make room for fresh goods.

Just unpacked Fresh Dry Ginger in Crystallized Sugar in two lb. tins, very nice and palatable.

EBRAHIM ADAMALLY,

CHINA BAZAAR. MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS,
SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of the Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders.

Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.

Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.

The Climax Motor, &c.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

For Sale—Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines and Pumps.

WORKS AND OFFICE, MAZAGON.

CERTIFICATE.—We have been using your Eucalyptus Boiler Fluid for the last seven months with the greatest success. We are enabled now to entirely dispense with scaling our Boilers, as the Fluid keeps the interior quite clean and prevents corrosion by an inky coating on the Boiler Plates.

It is the Best Composition for the prevention of Scale in Boilers we know of, after several trials with other Fluids extending over a practice of twenty years.

J. MUNRO,
Engineer and Manager,
Bombay Saw Mills Company, Ld.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,

SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

THE

INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE

FOR MAY 1888

CONTAINING ALL THE

SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES

OF ALL THE

INDIAN RAILWAYS,

WITH

ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS

THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD

THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM

BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA & ABROAD

POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATIONS

STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES

BULLOCK TRAINS & TRANSIT COMPANIES

AND THE

ROUTES BETWEEN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS OF NORTHERN CENTRAL, SOUTHERN, AND WESTERN INDIA.

WITH A NEW COLOURED MAP OF INDIA

SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES,

PRICE EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION RS. 5.

Postage Free.

Corrected up to the last day of going to press, and published on the 1st of every month at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

☞ The GUIDE for May has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers as particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting-point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the rail sanitaria, &c., are also given.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, form a very good medium for advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply to the Manager "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

HAY'S HOP ALE ESSENCE

Is made from the Choicest Hops Grown.

HAY'S HOP ALE.

TRADE MARK

The New Aerated Beverage, with full flavour of the finest Hops, is a really appetizing Bitter Beer.

Aerated Water Manufrs. -
Mess Presidents - -
Club Stewards - - -

} Are requested to try this Essence. They will find the HOP ALE it makes a most valuable addition, which once introduced will be eagerly ordered.

It is the most Appetizing Non-Alcoholic Beverage known, and will have an immense permanent sale in hot climates. See these testimonials:—

"A beautiful essence. Has a fine Hop Aroma and is quite a pharmaceutical triumph."—*The Chemist and Druggist.*
"HAY'S HOP ALE.—This is an excellent Non-Alcoholic beverage."—*The Lancet.*
"Aerated Hop Ale made from this essence is unrivalled for its peculiarly fine Hop Flavour and Aroma."
"Has the Hop Taste of Bitter Beer, and is a nearer approach to Bass' or Allsopp's Ale than any non-intoxicants preceding it."
—*Eastern Morning News.*

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Shows EXACT Counts at a GLANCE.

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ACCURACY. PRECISION. SPEED.
MADE ALSO AS A
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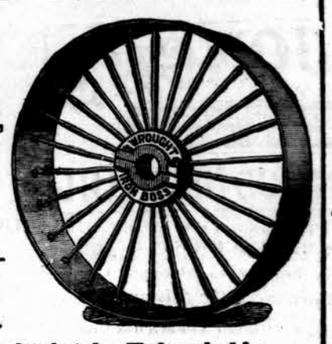

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As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give a trial to test its value.

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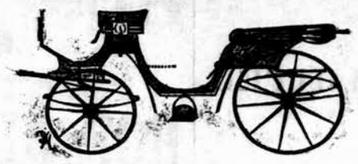

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HIPPACEA is designed to meet a long-felt want, and that is a remedy that will act promptly on the skin of horses and other animals, *without blistering* the parts brought under its influence. It meets his want, and is offered to the public with the utmost confidence as the cure for—

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Bruises, Mange and other Skin diseases, and all irritable conditions of the Skin.

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Please send me 3 large tins of your "HIPPACEA." I have found it most useful in cases of sore-backs, wounds, &c.
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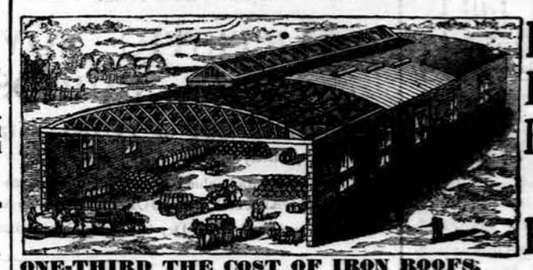

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THE MOST ECONOMICAL and
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SAVES 30 per cent. in Materials.
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Occupies half the usual space, specially adapted for exportation.
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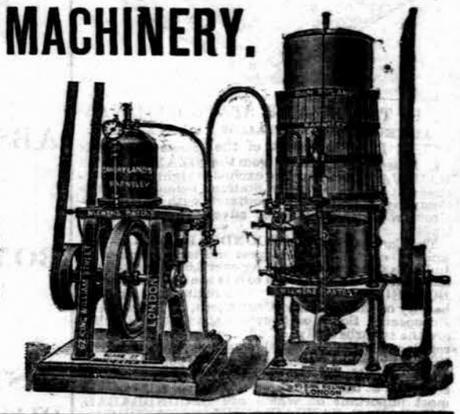

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